NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *L. ROUSMANIERE & Wm. BARBER*, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

[*Price $2 per Ann.—$1 in Advance.*] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1809. [VOL. 49.—No. 2474.]

Will be Sold at Public VENDUE,

On the 9th day of the next month at XI o'clock in the Forenoon, on the premises in Middletown.

THE well-known FARM late belonging to *Benjamin Easton* deceased.—For natural fertility of soil, for advantages of sea manure, for high state of cultivation and improvement for valuable stone quarries, and for salubrity and pleasantness of situation it is too well known to need any particular description.—Terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. *Also*, A piece of Marsh Land, containing between three and four Acres, be the same more or less, situated and lying in the Pond, commonly called and known by the name of Easton's Pond.—Immediately after the sale of the above mentioned premises, will be Sold a convenient Dwelling-House in Griffin street, near the summit of the Hill, with the Lot of Land belonging to it, measuring on Griffin street fifty feet and fifty feet on Barney-street, and extending 122 feet from one street to the other.

JONATHAN EASTON, *Adm'r.*
Newport 8th of 9th mo. 1809.

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Have just received and for Sale, on liberal terms.

SEVEN Bales India coloured GOODS, consisting of Purrs, Stripes, Romal and Frockfoys Handkerchiefs, and India Checks.—*Also*, 5 Cases Calicoes; 3 Bales superfine and low priced Broadcloths; 2 cases furniture Chintz.
Newport, Sept 1, 1809

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SEVENTY Boxes Havanna brown SUGAR, of a superior quality.
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R. MALBONE, }
Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

Just Received, and for Sale by
CHARLES C. HOSKINS & Co
No. 112 & 115 Thames street.

1200 Bushels Isle of May SALT.

N. B. Ship-Chandlery, Crockery and West-India Goods, as usual.—Ship Stores put up at the shortest notice.
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THE HOUSE No. 212, Thames-Street being lately put in excellent repair, having five rooms on a floor, and situated in a pleasant part of the Town.—*Also*, The House, No. 202, in the same street, at present occupied by Mr. *Horatio S. Dexter*.—Persons wishing to hire either of the above Houses, may know the terms by applying to HENRY BULL, at his Store, next door North of the Coffee-House.
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N. B. The above Farm if not sold before the 15th of March next, will then be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, at XI o'clock A. M.
Portsmouth, August 29, 1809.

FINAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers finding their former Notice respecting the settlement of their Accounts neglected by a number of persons hereby notify such persons, that all those unsettled Accounts which may be of more than one year standing on the 1st of October next, will at that time be put into the hands of an Attorney for settlement.

EDMUND T. WARING,
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Newport, Sept. 2, 1809.

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THE HOUSE and Lot occupied by *Benjamin Wightman*, formerly the property of Christopher Ellery, Esq adjoining the Methodist Chapel in Marlborough street. The House is large and commodious, with a good cellar, and a well of water in the yard,

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JAMES PERRY, or
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN.
Newport, August 14, 1809

SALT.

TWO THOUSAND bushels Bonavista SALT, now landing from on board the ship Sachem, at Stevens's Wharf, for sale on liberal terms.

ALSO,

One-quarter of the ship SACHEM, burthen 234 Tons, 2½ years old, carries a very large cargo, and is in complete order for sea.—Apply to
JOHN G. & SAM. WHITEHORNE.
Newport, August 25, 1809.

Sherry Wine.

SIXTY Quarter-Casks SHERRY WINE, of a superior quality, and imported less than 10 days ago: can be bought from
GEORGE W. MARTIN,
At a very reduced price, for Cash or negotiable Paper.
Newport, Church-street, August 26, 1809.

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ROBERT N. AUCHMUTY,
BENJAMIN FRY.

All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
HENRY MUMFORD, *Executor.*
Newport August 7 1809.

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Newport, June 2 1809

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

THE Directors request those who subscribed for Shares in this Company, and those who have become Stockholders by purchase, and have not taken out Certificates for the Shares they respectively hold, that they bring in their receipts for the instalments paid, when Certificates will be issued to them by the Subscriber for the same.—It being impossible for the Directors to know who are the real Stockholders till this is done.

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Newport, July 31. 1809.

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Newport July 21 1809.

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Newport August 17 1809.

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Newport, August 18, 1809.

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RICHARD BROWNELL, *Exc'r.*
Little-Compton, July 17, 1809.

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WHEREAS I, the Subscriber, did petition in Somerset county court, in January last to be relieved of my debts, which I am unable to pay; agreeably to the Act of Assembly, passed in the year 1805, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and its supplements thereto.—My Creditors will take notice they are requested to meet at Princess Ann Tavern, in Somerset county, on the 16th day of September 1809, agreeably to the order of the Court.

JAMES L. WALLER.
Vienna, (Maryland) June 19, 1809.

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

Mr. Clarke's Pamphlet.

THE pledge given to the public by the honorable D. Clarke, during the last winter session of Congress, has now been redeemed, by the publication of a most interesting, forcible, and convincing appeal to their judgment. The volume before us is of the large quarto size, and contains an immense body of well-authenticated testimony, accompanied by such remarks as were conceived necessary to the full elucidation of the points at issue.—When the magnitude of the subject is considered; when it is recollected that charges the most serious were to be established against an officer possessing the confidence and enjoying the patronage and protection of the executive—that to sustain these charges, laborious research was necessary—that the road to this research was beset by all the arts and influence of the wily culprit's—when all these circumstances are remembered, it is rather astonishing that Mr. Clarke has been able to collect and digest in so systematic a manner and so short a period, such a mass of concurring evidence. The object of the volume is of a two-fold nature: first to fix, beyond a doubt, the criminality of Gen. Wilkinson, both as to his Spanish connection, and as to his understanding with Col. Burr; and 2dly to exculpate the writer from the base accusations of the general. In both of these Mr. Clarke has succeeded to the perfect satisfaction of every friend to truth and virtue. He has even done more. He has performed the loathsome task with a magnanimity of temper, a lucidness of reasoning, and an animation of style which reflect equal credit on his talents as a writer, and his feelings as an honorable man.

He thus expresses the circumstances which compel him to appear before the public:—

"Whatever pleasure is derived from the punishment of crimes, it is always painful to become the instrument of inflicting it. It was therefore with regret that I found myself called on to lay before the house of representatives the information I possessed of Gen. Wilkinson's treachery and corruption.

"This regret was heightened by the idea that a part at least of my information had been acquired from the voluntary confession of the party accused, and a breach of confidence was so repugnant to my feelings that although the confidence was unsought, but rather pressed upon me to prevent, I believe, a disclosure of facts I before knew, yet a strong sense of duty alone could have induced me to obey the call of the house. I complied with it; and my evidence established a direct confession of guilt. Little forefight was necessary to discover that this would expose me to every attack that could be made upon my reputation—it was verified by the event. Every crime in the catalogue of human depravity was immediately imputed to me, and the basest and most contemptible arts were used to procure evidence to support them; they were used however, with so little success, that although in a moment of warmth I had thought it necessary to promise the public a refutation of the charges, I yet, on a cooler consideration of their absurdity, had nearly determined to treat them with silent contempt. I thought that the motives of my calumniator would be plainly perceived; and that a character, which was founded in a virtuous education, and formed by a habitual attention to its precepts, could not be injured by the unsupported accusation of a wretch weighed down still more by profligacy and crimes than by years, and sinking under a pressure of public abhorrence and contempt. I was moreover convinced that in vindicating myself I should be obliged to undertake the disgusting task of pursuing my accuser through all the mire of speculation and vice in which he had endeavoured to conceal his treason and corruption. My aversion to this office would have induced me to remain silent, if I had not reflected that the unaccountable favor granted to Gen. Wilkinson by the executive, might, among the partisans of the president, outweigh the strong proof of his guilt, and that every doubt on that subject must create one of my veracity.

"But the important trust which has lately been committed to him, forms a motive infinitely stronger than any personal consideration—knowing, as I do, that he has for years been the pensioner of a foreign power, that his hire was paid for the dismemberment and ruin of his country—and believing, as I firmly believe, that the same wages are yet paid him for the same iniquity. I cannot with indifference behold him placed in that very situation in which he can with the greatest convenience complete his treasonable purposes. I owe it to my country to call their attention to the amazing blindness, the wilful incredulity! or the co-operation in guilt, that has thus invested a detected traitor with the means of completing his treason."

He then, conforming to the best approved forms of evidence, specifically states the charges which he means to establish, viz.

1st. That general Wilkinson, from the year 1794 to 1803, certainly was, and proba-

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Mr. Clarke's Pamphlet.

THE pledge given to the public by the honorable D. Clarke, during the last winter session of Congress, has now been redeemed, by the publication of a most interesting, forcible, and convincing appeal to their judgment. The volume before us is of the large quarto size, and contains an immense body of well-authenticated testimony, accompanied by such remarks as were conceived necessary to the full elucidation of the points at issue.—When the magnitude of the subject is considered; when it is recollected that charges the most serious were to be established against an officer possessing the confidence and enjoying the patronage and protection of the executive—that to sustain these charges, laborious research was necessary—that the road to this research was beset by all the arts and influence of the wily culprit;—when all these circumstances are remembered, it is rather astonishing that Mr. Clarke has been able to collect and digest in so systematic a manner and so short a period, such a mass of concurring evidence. The object of the volume is of a two-fold nature: first to fix, beyond a doubt, the criminality of Gen. Wilkinson, both as to his Spanish connection, and as to his understanding with Col. Burr; and 2dly to exculpate the writer from the base accusations of the general. In both of these Mr. Clarke has succeeded to the perfect satisfaction of every friend to truth and virtue. He has even done more. He has performed the loathsome task with a magnanimity of temper, a lucidness of reasoning, and an animation of style which reflect equal credit on his talents as a writer, and his feelings as an honorable man.

He thus expresses the circumstances which compel him to appear before the public:—

"Whatever pleasure is derived from the punishment of crimes, it is always painful to become the instrument of inflicting it. It was therefore with regret that I found myself called on to lay before the house of representatives the information I possessed of Gen. Wilkinson's treachery and corruption.

"This regret was heightened by the idea that a part at least of my information had been acquired from the voluntary confession of the party accused, and a breach of confidence was so repugnant to my feelings that although the confidence was unsought, but rather pressed upon me to prevent, I believe, a disclosure of facts I before knew, yet a strong sense of duty alone could have induced me to obey the call of the house. I complied with it; and my evidence established a direct confession of guilt. Little foresight was necessary to discover that this would expose me to every attack that could be made upon my reputation—it was verified by the event. Every crime in the catalogue of human depravity was immediately imputed to me, and the basest and most contemptible arts were used to procure evidence to support them; they were used however, with so little success, that although in a moment of warmth I had thought it necessary to promise the public a refutation of the charges, I yet, on a cooler consideration of their absurdity, had nearly determined to treat them with silent contempt. I thought that the motives of my calumniator would be plainly perceived; and that a character, which was founded in a virtuous education, and formed by a habitual attention to its precepts, could not be injured by the unsupported accusation of a wretch weighed down still more by profligacy and crimes than by years, and sinking under a pressure of public abhorrence and contempt. I was moreover convinced that in vindicating myself I should be obliged to undertake the disgusting task of pursuing my accuser through all the mire of speculation and vice in which he had endeavoured to conceal his treason and corruption. My aversion to this office would have induced me to remain silent, if I had not reflected that the unaccountable favor granted to Gen. Wilkinson by the executive, might, among the partisans of the president, outweigh the strong proof of his guilt, and that every doubt on that subject must create one of my veracity.

"But the important trust which has lately been committed to him, forms a motive infinitely stronger than any personal consideration—knowing, as I do, that he has for years been the pensioner of a foreign power, that his hire was paid for the dismemberment and ruin of his country—and believing, as I firmly believe, that the same wages are yet paid him for the same iniquity. I cannot with indifference behold him placed in that very situation in which he can with the greatest convenience complete his treasonable purposes. I owe it to my country to call their attention to the amazing blindness, the wilful incredulity! or the co-operation in guilt, that has thus invested a detected traitor with the means of completing his treason."

He then, conforming to the best approved forms of evidence, specifically states the charges which he means to establish, viz.

1st. That general Wilkinson, from the year 1794 to 1803, certainly was, and proba-

bly is yet, a penſioner of the Spaniſh government.

2d. That his obj-ct was a treaſonable attempt to ſever the Union of theſe States.

3d. That he knew, favored and adviſed the enterprizes of Col. Burr, and never reſolved to be treacherous to his accomplice until he could no longer with ſafety be ſo to his country.

Upon each of theſe ſpecific heads of accuſation the writer goes into a very luminous expoſition of facts and circumſtances, many of them within the ſphere of his own obſervation and knowledge; the others ſubſtantiated by witneſſes whoſe credibility cannot be impeached. The documents are contained in an Appendix, and are referred to in the body of the work, in the regular ſucceſſion of the enquiry. We regret that the ſubjects are ſo inſeparable, and treated in ſuch a ſtile of continuity, as not to admit, without occaſioning an improper break, of any particular extract. We cannot, however, withhold one extract; and that relates to the unfortunate General's underſtanding with Col. Burr. It is a pretty good ſpecimen of the writer's ſtyle, and manner of treating his ſubject.

"I come now to perform that part of my promiſe, which relates to gen. Wilkinſon's connexion with Burr. Enough has already appeared before the public to convince every one, who will take the trouble of reflecting, that if the plan did not originate with Wilkinſon, he was at leaſt one of the chief conſpirators. This plain palpable evidence has been looked on with an indifference that has aſtoniſhed me. That he betrayed his aſſociates is but an equivocal merit, when we recollect the period at which his diſcloſure was made; and the forlorn ſituation of Burr's affairs, will ſhow us that the impracticability, not the wickedneſs of the ſcheme, induced Wilkinſon to abandon it. At any rate, though his diſcloſure might excuſe him from puniſhment, it ought ſcarcely to have entitled him to confidence. The *King's evidence*, by hanging his accomplice, ſometimes ſlips his own neck out of the halter, but I never yet heard that it gave him a claim to any office of profit or truſt. Nor would it, I think, be deemed wiſe to put the city watch under the command of a robber, becauſe he had quarrelled and impeached the reſt of the gang. A little attention to the ſubject will ſhow this to be literally the predicament of the COMMANDER IN CHIEF of the American Army.

"We have ſeen, from a queſtion put by gen. W. to Mr. Graham, that he thinks my being in New-Orleans at the time Mr. Burr made a viſit of ten days there is a cauſe of ſuſpicion. What then ſhall we ſay to the cloſeſt intimacy for a ſeries of years, to the warmeſt profeſſions of confidence, and to the higheſt degree of friendſhip, if indeed ſuch a ſentiment can exiſt with ſuch men? What ſhall we ſay to a confidential correſpondence kept up in cypher? To viſits paid at the diſtance of many thouſand miles, and conferences procured by traverſing a pathleſs wilderneſs? What ſhall we ſay to theſe? that they prove guilt? No; we will not be ſo unjuſt. The intimacy *might have* exiſted without a communication of illegal deſigns—the friendſhip *might* have had a purer baſis, might itſelf account for the extraordinary interviews—and the correſpondence might have been on innocent ſubjects. Thus would a candid man reaſon, if theſe circumſtances alone were urged as proofs of the charge. But when others are diſcloſed—when this intimate friend ſpeaks of the other of his aſſociate in treaſon—when part of the correſpondence is diſcovered—when it is confeſſed to be of a treaſonable nature—when the party prevaricates as to the ſubject of the frequent conferences, and denies a knowledge of deſigns which it can be proved were communicated to him—then theſe circumſtances, which it would have been unjuſt to urge before, become preſumptions of the deepeſt guilt, preſumptions ſufficient in themſelves to convict, unleſs deſtroyed by the fulleſt exculpation, but which, unhappily for the honor of our nation, are turned, by other incontrovertable evidence, into damning proofs.

"The very long and very cloſe intimacy between gen. Wilkinſon and Burr is not only proved but admitted. We have ſeen that the former had engaged in a ſcheme for the ſeparation of the weſtern country from the United States, and I think the evidence I have adduced inconteſtibly proves, that he received the wages of a foreign power for his co-operation in *that* treaſon. At an interval of about ten years we find Col. Burr engaged in a plan, of which the ſame diſmemberment forms a principal feature. During the whole of this interval, the cloſeſt, the moſt myſterious intimacy ſubſiſts between the leaders of the two attempts. During the period in which it is acknowledged that the latter plan was in agitation, they correſpond in cypher, they have ſecret interviews, and the intercourſe is broken off preciſely at the period when it was demonſtrated that the ſcheme muſt fail. Then, and not till then, the general accuſes his accomplice, and by a kind of political pantomime, the wand of executive favor changes the conſpirator into a Saviour of his country. Are not theſe circumſtances of ſtrong preſumption? Do they not require the fulleſt diſcloſure of the nature of the correſpondence, of the baſis of the intimacy, of the ſubjects of the conferences? Yet what ſatisfaction on theſe intereſting points has been given? Why, truly, the intimacy was the effect of pure friendſhip—the correſpondence cannot be declared without a breach of delicacy, *(a)*—and the journies to Maſſac and to St. Louis were undertaken by Burr, merely to aſſure general W. that he had a great project, which the general did not think proper to interrogate him about, though he ſays he afterwards wrote ſeveral letters, to draw from him the nature of his ſcheme.

"The winter of 1804 was the laſt period of Mr. Burr's term of office as Vice-Preſident. Wilkinſon paſſed that winter with him at Waſhington, and in the ſpring the latter was named to the *firſt*, and the brother in law of the former to the *ſecond* office in the territory of Louiſiana: and Burr himſelf was to proceed to the weſtern country, furniſhed with letters of recommendation from General Wilkinſon [See gen. W's evidence, Preſident, Meſs. p. 309.]

"On the 26th March, the 30th April and the 19th of May, Burr writes three letters to Wilkinſon (letters which no doubt throw great light on this ſubject, but which the General's delicacy forbids him to produce) and having ſpent 6 weeks in the weſtern country, on the 8th of June had an interview with General Wilkinſon at fort Maſſac, on the Ohio. Here is the firſt period at which I have *poſitive* proof of the General's participation in Burr's plans. "Col. Burr," the General ſays in his evidence, "the *next day proſecuted his voyage to New Orleans.*" How long he ſtaid I know not; but while there, the General furniſhed him with a letter of introduction to me, in the following words:

"MASSAC, June 9, 1805.

"*My dear Sir,*

"This will be delivered to you by Col. Burr, whoſe worth you know well how to eſtimate. If the perſecutions of a great and honourable man can give title to generous attentions, he has claims to all your civilities and all your ſervices. You cannot oblige me more than by ſuch conduct, and I pledge my life to you that it will not be miſapplied. To him I refer you for many things improper to letter, and which he will not ſay to any other. I ſhall be at St. Lewis in two weeks, and if you were there we could open a mine, a commercial one at leaſt. Let me hear from you—Farewell, do well, and believe me always your friend,

"JAS. WILKINSON.

Daniel Clarke, Eſq."

"What were *theſe things improper to letter*, for which I was *referred to Col. Burr, and which he would not ſay to any other*, I can only tell from the public expoſition that afterwards took place; for Col. Burr, during our ſhort acquaintance hazarded no propoſition of an illegal or improper nature to me. Neither the tenor of my converſation, nor my circumſtances, nor ſtanding, could invite any confidence of this ſort, and Col. Burr has never been charged with dullneſs of perception on ſuch points. The things, however, which it was improper to *letter*, to me, are pretty plainly expreſſed in a communication made about the ſame time to general Adair. The letter is dated Rapids of Ohio, May 1805, at 11 o'clock, and contains theſe expreſſions:—"I was to have introduced my friend Burr to you, but in this I failed by accident. He underſtands your merits, and *reckons* on you. Prepare to meet me, and I will tell you *all*. We muſt have a *peep* at the unknown world beyond me." (See note No. 78.")]

That part of the work before us, which may be termed exculpatory, we really believe might have been diſpenſed with. The reputation of the writer for integrity and honor is proof againſt the ſhafts even of the *Commander in Chief of the American army!* But Mr. Clarke in deſcending to refute the allegations of the General, has given a ſtrong proof of the high value in which he holds a ſpotleſs reputation. Nothing but this conſideration could have induced him to ſtoop to the taſk; and having ſtooped to it, he has completely wiped away every ſhadow of ſuſpicion or donbt: exciting only in the mind of his readers aſtoniſhment and deteſtation at the conduct of his accuſer.

We ſhall conclude our notice of this highly valuable and intereſting work, by obſerving, that whoever will read it with ſeriouſneſs and attention, will be ſtruck, irreſiſtibly ſtruck, with conviction. We have met with men, exceſſively partial to General Wilkinſon, and prepoſſeſſed againſt Mr. Clarke, who, having gone through the volume before us, have, like Felix before the reaſoning of Paul tremblingly exclaimed, "I am almoſt perſuaded."

"Juſtice tho' ſlow is ſure: vengeance
O'ertakes the ſwifteſt villain's guilt."

(*a*) See the evidence of general Wilkinſon, as communicated to Congreſs, page 311, where he ſays, "Between the period of Mr. Burr's leaving St. Lewis, Auguſt 1805, and May 1806, I received ſix letters from him. I have ſaid that thoſe letters blended matters political with matters perſonal. I have conſidered thoſe letters *confidential*; they were ſo received, and I will not expoſe them but in the laſt extremity, without Col Burr's permiſſion; but if I have that permiſſion, I will do it now. I have aſked it, and do again aſk it. Thoſe letters were of an ambiguous aſpect, ſpeaking of ſome enterprize, without deſignating any and were calculated TO INCULPATE ME, ſhould they be expoſed."

FOREIGN ARTICLES,

By recent arrivals at New York, from England

ENGLAND. LONDON, JULY 11, 1809.

& Auſtrian Affairs.

THE Archduke Charles continues to receive reinforcements, and has ſtrengthened the Archduke John, at Comorn; who, in conſequence, is ſaid to have retaken a poſition on the Raab. The Auſtrian line extends from Wallerſdorf to Comorn. The French under Davouſt have made ſeveral ineffectual attempts to cut this line.

Two articles in the German papers ſtate, that Auſtria and France were negotiating a Peace.

JULY 13. The Berlin Gazette of the 1ſt July mentions, that King Jerome had removed all the treaſure from Hanau to Mentz, and his baggage to Magdeburg; that the Auſtrians had extended themſelves in the Fulda; and that the accounts from Upper Swabia give reaſon to tremble for the fate of Lindau.

BANKS OF MAYNE, JUNE 29. Paris letters ſtate, that ſerious negotiations of Peace were carrying on in that capital; and that Napoleon would celebrate his birth day 15th Auguſt there.—☞ *We have Paris papers ſeveral days later than this German article, and they do not hold out the leaſt indication of a negotiation.*

PRAGUE, JUNE 25.—The army of the Archduke Charles, which is now 160 000 ſtrong, and is daily increaſing in force, has thrown up fortifications on different points of the Danube, and adheres to its plan of defenſive operations. The Archduke however ſends detachments to Hungary and Germany to alarm the wings of the enemy.—It alſo appears to be intended in a ſhort time to have more corps acting under Generals Klenau, Kienmayir, and Teimar, in Saxony, Franconia and Swabia.

The Riſing of Germany.

LONDON, JULY 11. Though the foreign intelligence does not communicate any very important fact, but it is ſtill not without conſiderable intereſt. It ſhews the diſpoſition of the people of Germany, and proves that they are every-where prepared to riſe againſt the French—from the North to the South, from the Banks of the Lake of Conſtance to the ſhores of the Baltic. The Inſurgents from the Voralberg and the Tyrol keep Swabia and Bavaria in a conſtant ſtate of alarm.—Their activity is inceſſant—we hear of them in the neighbourhood of Saltzburgh, of Memmingen, of Kempten, on the Leach, the Iſer, and the Inn—they enter towns and levy contributions—carry off proviſions and hoſtages, and ſo infeſt the country that the enemy obtain ſupplies with the greateſt difficulty.

This muſt naturally increaſe the ſcarcity which is acknowledged to be felt at Vienna, and which is ſo great that the populace beſiege the bakers' and butchers' ſhops night and day, juſt as they did at Paris during the early periods of the revolution. Hungary was the ſource from whence Vienna uſually drew ſupplies; but that ſource is no longer open, and to an application in behalf of the capital, made by Bonaparte to the Archduke Charles, a poſitive refuſal is ſaid to have been returned.

Whilſt theſe events are paſſing in the Southern part of Germany, the Northern is not more diſpoſed to remain quiet under the French Yoke. The progreſs of the Auſtrians in Franconia and Saxony is already known.—In Weſtphalia and Heſſe the ſpirit of inſurrection has ſhewn itſelf and the "inſurgent peaſants" as they are called lately broke into the town of Marburgh on the Luſin. Theſe peaſants are not raw troops unuſed to arms; they are men who by the antient Conſtitution of the Country were enrolled and exerciſed during a certain part of the year. Thus rapidly and vigorouſly is the ſpirit of inſurrection ſpreading itſelf every-where round the enemy.

JULY 12. Admiral Gardner has ſailed for the Scheldt, with ſix ſail of the line: to watch the reported movements of a French ſquadron in Flushing.

The Duke of Brunſwick who appears at the head of the German Patriots, and who was the firſt to animate a Revolution which appears to be ſpreading over all Germany, is the youngeſt ſon of the Duke of the ſame name who was killed in the battle of Jena. He is 38 years of age: and is brother to our Princeſs of Wales.

At the laſt dates the Britiſh troops under Sir Arthur Wellesley had reached Elvas, on the frontier of Spain, and has thrown a garriſon into the celebrated citadel of La Lippe.—This fortreſs was for a long time abandoned by the neglect or rather ſtupefaction of the Portugueſe. One of the moſt indefatigable and ſcientific engineers (La Lippe) whoſe fame was ſmothered by the arts of the French in their exertions to immortalize Vauban, expended a long life in improving it. It is even now one of the moſt magnificent monuments of human art, and is capable of becoming a ſerious obſtruction if well garriſoned and ſupplied, to the progreſs of invaders.

Capt. BARCLAY.—This gentleman yeſterday completed his arduous pedeſtrian undertaking, to walk a thouſand miles, in a thouſand ſucceſſive hours, at the rate of a mile in each and every hour. He had until 4 o'clock P M. to finiſh his taſk but he performed his laſt mile in the quarter of an hour after 3, with perfect eaſe and great ſpirits, amidſt an immenſe concourſe of ſpectators. Capt. Barclay had 16,000l. ſterling depending upon this undertaking.—The aggregate of the bets is ſuppoſed to be 100,000l. ſterl.

JULY 13.—Orders were received at the Cuſtom-Houſe this morning for a general embargo to be laid on immediately. The expedition will ſail in two or three days.

The Moſquito ſchooner and a ſmall ſquadron from Heligoland have driven the French out of Cuxhaven, demoliſhed the batteries, and forced the Municipality to lay down the buoys in the Elbe which the French had taken up. Our reſidence is ardently deſired in that part of Germany and hopes are entertained that our Expedition is deſtined thither.

"*Heligoland, July 6.*

[*Extracts of Letters.*] "This moment a ſmall expedition has ſailed of about 150 ſoldiers, with four gun brigs and two ſloops; it's deſtination is ſaid to be Cuxhaven. I ſhould have wiſhed it at leaſt 20,000 men, for then both ſides of the Elbe would have riſen againſt the French, and in a very ſhort time the whole of the North of Germany. We are in hourly expectation of the arrival of the grand expedition from England, when ſomething great can be atchieved. Should any thing occur, you may depend upon hearing from me, &c.

"July 6—in the evening.

"We have received accounts of the landing of our troops at Cuxhaven, which place was taken, the Dutch troops having made their eſcape on the appearance of our force. The inhabitants immediately joined our troops, and ſignified a wiſh to march againſt Hamburgh. We expect every moment ſome freſh arrival and of courſe you may expect an account of ſomething having taken place in this neighbourhood."

Rumour of another Battle on the Danube.

The priſoners taken on board a Dutch prize, ſent into Dover by the Tiger revenue cutter, ſtate, that it was univerſally believed at Fluſhing, when they ſailed, that another great battle had been fought upon the Danube on the 26th ult. which terminated in the defeat of the French army, with the loſs of 50 000 men, 10 000 of whom belonged to Bonaparte's guards—The ſame perſons alſo ſtate, that there were lying at Fluſhing three men of war, full of troops, waiting for a favourable opportunity to put to ſea, in conſequence of which, a ſquadron ſailed immediately from Deal for that part of the Dutch coaſt: that it was underſtood 20,000 Pruſſians were on their march to co-operate with the Auſtrian army: and that the greateſt poſſible diſcontent prevailed in Holland, in conſequence of the ſeverity of the conſcription law. Reports are alſo ſtated to have been circulated at Fluſhing of the aſſaſſination of Ferdinand VII. We know not what degree of credit to attach to thoſe ſtatements.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 5.

ON Saturday laſt, one of the pilots of this port, ſpoke a ſhip in the Offing, from Ireland, that ſailed from thence on the 22d July. The commander of her informed that the Expedition ſailed on the 17th or 18th of July, and that the embargo was confined to the ports of England. He further ſtated, that the Ruſſian army had joined the French; but that negociations for peace were ſtill pending between France and Auſtria, and the general opinion was, that a peace would be concluded without another battle.

ARRIVAL OF MR. JACKSON.

On Tueſday laſt arrived in Hampton Roads, the Britiſh ſhip L'Africaine, Capt. Reggett, of 40 guns, in 45 days from Portſmouth England, having on board FRANCIS JAMES JACKSON, Eſq. his Britannic Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the United States.—Mr. JACKSON has brought his wife and three children, which indicates an expectation that his reſidence here will not be very temporary—and a confidence of a good underſtanding between the two countries, whoſe mutual intereſts and convenience prompts to harmony.

The L'Africaine brings no later accounts from England than before received.

September 6.

We learn from our correſpondent at Baltimore, that Mr. Jackſon was going up in a packet to Annapolis, whence he proceeds overland to Waſhington.

Secretary Smith, and Mr. Erſkine, left Baltimore on Sunday afternoon for Waſhington.

The Britiſh frigate L'Africaine, ſailed from Hampton Roads on Thurſday laſt.

The veſſel reported to be below from Ireland, had not got up when this paper was put to preſs.—The wind yeſterday blew ſtrong down the harbour. In addition to the other reports ſaid to be brought by her, is a rumour that Bonaparte had returned to Paris.

Mr. Jackſon, the Britiſh miniſter, has at length arrived, and notwithſtanding the democratic editors have over and over again aſſerted that he would not, and ought not, to be received by our government, yet it is ſaid that Mr. Madiſon, inſtead of imitating Mr. Jefferſon and throwing obſtacles in the way, was ſo polite and courteous as to cauſe the neceſſary directions to be given to the proper officers of the port of Norfolk, to render him every aſſiſtance in facilitating his landing.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, SEPT. 7.

EFFECTS OF OUR EMBARGO

In ſupplying foreign markets with other produce inſtead of our own.

COTTON IMPORTED INTO LIVERPOOL.

For the firſt 6 months of 1808.—From America, 24 800: Brazil and Liſbon, 4 980: Other parts 18,630: Total, 48,410 Bags.

For the firſt 6 months of 1809.—From America, 55 900: Brazil and Liſbon, 49,260: Other parts, 33 000: Total, 138 160 Bags.

Thus while the American ſupply is but little more than doubled by the accumulation at home during the Embargo, the ſupply from Brazil and Liſbon is increaſed ten fold!!

The importation from that quarter is but little ſhort of the importation from the United States, while the ſupplies from other parts are nearly doubled ſince 1808.

The cotton of the United States which only a ſhort time ſince enjoyed nearly a monopoly in the market of Liverpool, is now reduced to be leſs than a moiety of the importation of that city.

Let the Carolina and Georgia planters look to this!!

The FISHERIES!—Schooner Farmer, from Labrador, with 97,000 fiſh: ſch. Jane, from do. with 117,000: ſch. Parrot, from do. with 84,000: and two or three others, with like full fares, arrived at Newburyport laſt week.—Fiſh has been very plenty this ſeaſon.—The aggregate amount expected to be received in Newburyport by veſſels coming in

wly is yet, a pensioner of the Spanish government.

2d. That his object was a treasonable attempt to sever the Union of these States.

3d. That he knew, favored and advised the enterprizes of Col. Burr, and never resolved to be treacherous to his accomplice, until he could no longer with safety be so to his country.

Upon each of these specific heads of accusation the writer goes into a very luminous exposition of facts and circumstances, many of them within the sphere of his own observation and knowledge; the others substantiated by witnesses whose credibility cannot be impeached. The documents are contained in an Appendix, and are referred to in the body of the work, in the regular succession of the enquiry. We regret that the subjects are so inseparable, and treated in such a stile of continuity, as not to admit, without occasioning an improper break, of any particular extract. We cannot, however, withhold one extract; and that relates to the unfortunate General's understanding with Col. Burr. It is a pretty good specimen of the writer's style, and manner of treating his subject.

"I come now to perform that part of my promise, which relates to gen. Wilkinson's connexion with Burr. Enough has already appeared before the public to convince every one, who will take the trouble of reflecting, that if the plan did not originate with Wilkinson, he was at least one of the chief conspirators. This plain palpable evidence has been looked on with an indifference that has astonished me. That he betrayed his associates is but an equivocal merit, when we recollect the period at which his disclosure was made; and the forlorn situation of Burr's affairs, will show us that the impracticability, not the wickedness of the scheme, induced Wilkinson to abandon it. At any rate, though his disclosure might excuse him from punishment, it ought scarcely to have entitled him to confidence. The *King's evidence*, by hanging his accomplice, sometimes slips his own neck out of the halter, but I never yet heard that it gave him a claim to any office of profit or trust. Nor would it, I think, be deemed wise to put the city watch under the command of a robber, because he had quarrelled and impeached the rest of the gang. A little attention to the subject will show this to be literally the predicament of the COMMANDER IN CHIEF of the American Army.

"We have seen, from a question put by gen. W. to Mr. Graham, that he thinks my being in New-Orleans at the time Mr. Burr made a visit of ten days there is a cause of suspicion. What then shall we say to the closest intimacy for a series of years, to the warmest professions of confidence, and to the highest degree of friendship, if indeed such a sentiment can exist with such men? What shall we say to a confidential correspondence kept up in cypher? To visits paid at the distance of many thousand miles, and conferences procured by traversing a pathless wilderness? What shall we say to these? that they prove guilt? No; we will not be so unjust. The intimacy *might have* existed without a communication of illegal designs—the friendship *might* have had a purer basis, might itself account for the extraordinary interviews—and the correspondence might have been on innocent subjects. Thus would a candid man reason, if these circumstances alone were urged as proofs of the charge. But when others are disclosed—when this intimate friend speaks of the other of his associate in treason—when part of the correspondence is discovered—when it is confessed to be of a treasonable nature—when the party prevaricates as to the subject of the frequent conferences, and denies a knowledge of designs which it can be proved were communicated to him—then these circumstances, which it would have been unjust to urge before, become presumptions of the deepest guilt, presumptions sufficient in themselves to convict, unless destroyed by the fullest exculpation, but which, unhappily for the honor of our nation, are turned, by other incontrovertable evidence, into damning proofs.

"The very long and very close intimacy between gen. Wilkinson and Burr is not only proved but admitted. We have seen that the former had engaged in a scheme for the separation of the western country from the United States, and I think the evidence I have adduced incontestibly proves, that he received the wages of a foreign power for his co-operation in *that* treason. At an interval of about ten years we find Col. Burr engaged in a plan, of which the same dismemberment forms a principal feature. During the whole of this interval, the closest, the most mysterious intimacy subsists between the leaders of the two attempts. During the period in which it is acknowledged that the latter plan was in agitation, they correspond in cypher, they have secret interviews, and the intercourse is broken off precisely at the period when it was demonstrated that the scheme must fail. Then, and not till then, the general accuses his accomplice, and by a kind of political pantomime, the wand of executive favor changes the conspirator into a Saviour of his country. Are not these circumstances of strong presumption? Do they not require the fullest disclosure of the nature of the correspondence, of the basis of the intimacy, of the subjects of the conferences? Yet what satisfaction on these interesting points has been given? Why, truly, the intimacy was the effect of pure friendship—the correspondence cannot be declared without a breach of delicacy, *(a)*—and the journies to Massac and to St. Louis were undertaken by Burr, merely to assure general W. that he had a great project, which the general did not think proper to interrogate him about, though he says he afterwards wrote several letters, to draw from him the nature of his scheme.

"The winter of 1804 was the last period of Mr. Burr's term of office as Vice-President. Wilkinson passed that winter with him at Washington, and in the spring the latter was named to the *first*, and the brother in law of the former to the *second* office in the territory of Louisiana: and Burr himself was to proceed to the western country, furnished with letters of recommendation from General Wilkinson [See gen. W's evidence, President, Mess. p. 309.]

"On the 26th March, the 30th April and the 19th of May, Burr writes three letters to Wilkinson (letters which no doubt throw great light on this subject, but which the General's delicacy forbids him to produce) and having spent 6 weeks in the western country, on the 8th of June had an interview with General Wilkinson at fort Massac, on the Ohio. Here is the first period at which I have *positive* proof of the General's participation in Burr's plans. "Col. Burr," the General says in his evidence, "the *next day prosecuted his voyage to New Orleans.*" How long he staid I know not; but while there, the General furnished him with a letter of introduction to me, in the following words:

"MASSAC, June 9, 1805.

"*My dear Sir,*

"This will be delivered to you by Col. Burr, whose worth you know well how to estimate. If the persecutions of a great and honourable man can give title to generous attentions, he has claims to all your civilities and all your services. You cannot oblige me more than by such conduct, and I pledge my life to you that it will not be misapplied. To him I refer you for many things improper to letter, and which he will not say to any other. I shall be at St. Lewis in two weeks, and if you were there we could open a mine, a commercial one at least. Let me hear from you—Farewell, do well, and believe me always your friend,

"JAS. WILKINSON.

Daniel Clarke, Esq."

"What were *these things improper to letter*, for which I was *referred to Col. Burr, and which he would not say to any other*, I can only tell from the public exposition that afterwards took place; for Col. Burr, during our short acquaintance hazarded no proposition of an illegal or improper nature to me. Neither the tenor of my conversation, nor my circumstances, nor standing, could invite any confidence of this sort, and Col. Burr has never been charged with dullness of perception on such points. The things, however, which it was improper to *letter*, to me, are pretty plainly expressed in a communication made about the same time to general Adair. The letter is dated Rapids of Ohio, May, 1805, at 11 o'clock, and contains these expressions:—"I was to have introduced my friend Burr to you, but in this I failed by accident. He understands your merits, and *reckons* on you. Prepare to meet me, and I will tell you *all*. We must have a *peep* at the unknown world beyond me." (See note No. 78.")]

That part of the work before us, which may be termed exculpatory, we really believe might have been dispensed with. The reputation of the writer for integrity and honor is proof against the shafts even of the *Commander in Chief of the American army!* But Mr. Clarke in descending to refute the allegations of the General, has given a strong proof of the high value in which he holds a spotless reputation. Nothing but this consideration could have induced him to stoop to the task; and having stooped to it, he has completely wiped away every shadow of suspicion or donbt: exciting only in the mind of his readers astonishment and detestation at the conduct of his accuser.

We shall conclude our notice of this highly valuable and interesting work, by observing, that whoever will read it with seriousness and attention, will be struck, irresistibly struck, with conviction. We have met with men, excessively partial to General Wilkinson, and prepossessed against Mr. Clarke, who, having gone through the volume before us, have, like Felix before the reasoning of Paul tremblingly exclaimed, "I am almost persuaded."

"Justice tho' slow is sure: vengeance
O'ertakes the swiftest villain's guilt."

(*a*) See the evidence of general Wilkinson, as communicated to Congress, page 311, where he says, "Between the period of Mr. Burr's leaving St. Lewis, August 1805, and May 1806, I received six letters from him. I have said that those letters blended matters political with matters personal. I have considered those letters *confidential*; they were so received, and I will not expose them but in the last extremity, without Col. Burr's permission; but if I have that permission, I will do it now. I have asked it, and do again ask it. Those letters were of an ambiguous aspect, speaking of some enterprize, without designating any, and were calculated TO INCULPATE ME, should they be exposed."

FOREIGN ARTICLES,

By recent arrivals at New-York, from England.

ENGLAND. LONDON, JULY 11, 1809.

& Austrian Affairs.

THE Archduke Charles continues to receive reinforcements, and has strengthened the Archduke John, at Comorn; who, in consequence, is said to have retaken a position on the Raab. The Austrian line extends from Wallersdorf to Comorn. The French under Davoust have made several ineffectual attempts to cut this line.

Two articles in the German papers state, that Austria and France were negotiating a Peace.

JULY 13. The Berlin Gazette of the 1st July mentions, that King Jerome had removed all the treasure from Hanau to Mentz, and his baggage to Magdeburg; that the Austrians had extended themselves in the Fulda; and that the accounts from Upper Swabia give reason to tremble for the fate of Lindau.

BANKS OF MAYNE, JUNE 29. Paris letters state, that serious negotiations of Peace were carrying on in that capital; and that Napoleon would celebrate his birth-day, 15th August there.—☞ *We have Paris papers several days later than this German article, and they do not hold out the least indication of a negotiation.*

PRAGUE, JUNE 25.—The army of the Archduke Charles, which is now 160 000 strong, and is daily increasing in force, has thrown up fortifications on different points of the Danube, and adheres to its plan of defensive operations. The Archduke however sends detachments to Hungary and Germany to alarm the wings of the enemy.—It also appears to be intended in a short time to have more corps acting under Generals Klenau, Kienmayir, and Teimar, in Saxony, Franconia and Swabia.

The Rising of Germany.

LONDON, JULY 11. Though the foreign intelligence does not communicate any very important fact, but it is still not without considerable interest. It shews the disposition of the people of Germany, and proves that they are every-where prepared to rise against the French—from the North to the South, from the Banks of the Lake of Constance to the shores of the Baltic. The Insurgents from the Voralberg and the Tyrol keep Swabia and Bavaria in a constant state of alarm.—Their activity is incessant—we hear of them in the neighbourhood of Saltzburgh, of Memmingen, of Kempten, on the Leach, the Iser, and the Inn—they enter towns and levy contributions—carry off provisions and hostages, and so infest the country that the enemy obtain supplies with the greatest difficulty.

This must naturally increase the scarcity which is acknowledged to be felt at Vienna, and which is so great that the populace besiege the bakers' and butchers' shops night and day, just as they did at Paris during the early periods of the revolution. Hungary was the source from whence Vienna usually drew supplies; but that source is no longer open, and to an application in behalf of the capital, made by Bonaparte to the Archduke Charles, a positive refusal is said to have been returned.

Whilst these events are passing in the Southern part of Germany, the Northern is not more disposed to remain quiet under the French Yoke. The progress of the Austrians in Franconia and Saxony is already known.—In Westphalia and Hesse the spirit of insurrection has shewn itself, and the "insurgent peasants" as they are called lately broke into the town of Marburgh on the Lusin. These peasants are not raw troops unused to arms; they are men who by the antient Constitution of the Country were enrolled and exercised during a certain part of the year. Thus rapidly and vigorously is the spirit of insurrection spreading itself every-where round the enemy.

JULY 12. Admiral Gardner has sailed for the Scheldt, with six sail of the line: to watch the reported movements of a French squadron in Flushing.

The Duke of Brunswick who appears at the head of the German Patriots, and who was the first to animate a Revolution which appears to be spreading over all Germany, is the youngest son of the Duke of the same name who was killed in the battle of Jena. He is 38 years of age: and is brother to our Princess of Wales.

At the last dates the British troops under Sir Arthur Wellesley had reached Elvas, on the frontier of Spain, and has thrown a garrison into the celebrated citadel of La Lippe.—This fortress was for a long time abandoned by the neglect or rather stupefaction of the Portuguese. One of the most indefatigable and scientific engineers (La Lippe) whose fame was smothered by the arts of the French in their exertions to immortalize Vauban, exhausted a long life in improving it. It is even now one of the most magnificent monuments of human art, and is capable of becoming a serious obstruction if well garrisoned and supplied, to the progress of invaders.

Capt. BARCLAY.—This gentleman yesterday completed his arduous pedestrian undertaking, to walk a thousand miles, in a thousand successive hours, at the rate of a mile, in each and every hour. He had until 4 o'clock P M. to finish his task but he performed his last mile in the quarter of an hour after 3, with perfect ease and great spirits, amidst an immense concourse of spectators. Capt. Barclay had 16,000l. sterling depending upon this undertaking.—The aggregate of the betts is supposed to be 100,000l. sterl.

JULY 13.—Orders were received at the Custom-House this morning for a general embargo to be laid on immediately. The expedition will sail in two or three days.

The Mosquito schooner and a small squadron from Heligoland, have driven the French out of Cuxhaven, demolished the batteries, and forced the Municipality to lay down the buoys in the Elbe which the French had taken up. Our presence is ardently desired in that part of Germany, and hopes are entertained that our Expedition is destined thither.

"*Heligoland, July 6.*

[*Extracts of Letters.*] "This moment a small expedition has sailed of about 150 soldiers, with four gun brigs and two sloops; its destination is said to be Cuxhaven. I should have wished it at least 20,000 men, for then both sides of the Elbe would have risen against the French, and in a very short time the whole of the North of Germany. We are in hourly expectation of the arrival of the grand expedition from England, when something great can be atchieved. Should any thing occur, you may depend upon hearing from me, &c.

July 6—in the evening.

"We have received accounts of the landing of our troops at Cuxhaven, which place was taken, the Dutch troops having made their escape on the appearance of our force. The inhabitants immediately joined our troops, and signified a wish to march against Hamburgh. We expect every moment some fresh arrival, and of course you may expect an account of something having taken place in this neighbourhood."

Rumour of another Battle on the Danube.

The prisoners taken on board a Dutch prize, sent into Dover by the Tiger revenue cutter, state, that it was universally believed at Flushing, when they sailed, that another great battle had been fought upon the Danube on the 26th ult. which terminated in the defeat of the French army, with the loss of 50,000 men, 10 000 of whom belonged to Bonaparte's guards—The same persons also state, that there were lying at Flushing three men of war, full of troops, waiting for a favourable opportunity to put to sea, in consequence of which, a squadron sailed immediately from Deal for that part of the Dutch coast: that it was understood 20,000 Prussians were on their march to co-operate with the Austrian army: and that the greatest possible discontent prevailed in Holland, in consequence of the severity of the conscription law. Reports are also stated to have been circulated at Flushing of the assassination of Ferdinand VII. We know not what degree of credit to attach to those statements.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 5.

ON Saturday last, one of the pilots of this port, spoke a ship in the Offing, from Ireland, that sailed from thence on the 22d July. The commander of her informed that the Expedition sailed on the 17th or 18th of July, and that the embargo was confined to the ports of England. He further stated, that the Russian army had joined the French; but that negociations for peace were still pending between France and Austria, and the general opinion was, that a peace would be concluded without another battle.

ARRIVAL OF MR. JACKSON.

On Tuesday last arrived in Hampton Roads, the British ship L'Africaine, Capt. Baggett, of 40 guns, in 45 days from Portsmouth England, having on board FRANCIS JAMES JACKSON, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.—Mr. JACKSON has brought his wife and three children, which indicates an expectation that his residence here will not be very temporary—and a confidence of a good understanding between the two countries, whose mutual interests and convenience prompts to harmony.

The L'Africaine brings no later accounts from England than before received.

September 6.

We learn from our correspondent at Baltimore, that Mr. Jackson was going up in a packet to Annapolis, whence he proceeds overland to Washington.

Secretary Smith, and Mr. Erskine, left Baltimore on Sunday afternoon for Washington.

The British frigate L'Africaine, sailed from Hampton Roads on Thursday last.

The vessel reported to be below from Ireland, had not got up when this paper was put to press.—The wind yesterday blew strong down the harbour. In addition to the other reports said to be brought by her, is a rumour that Bonaparte had returned to Paris.

Mr. Jackson, the British minister, has at length arrived, and notwithstanding the democratic editors have over and over again asserted that he would not, and ought not, to be received by our government, yet it is said that Mr. Madison, instead of imitating Mr. Jefferson and throwing obstacles in the way, was so polite and courteous as to cause the necessary directions to be given to the proper officers of the port of Norfolk, to render him every assistance in facilitating his landing.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, SEPT. 7.

EFFECTS OF OUR EMBARGO

In supplying foreign markets with other produce instead of our own.

COTTON IMPORTED INTO LIVERPOOL.

For the first 6 months of 1808.—From America, 24 800: Brazil and Lisbon, 4 980: Other parts 18,630: Total, 48,410 Bags.

For the first 6 months of 1809.—From America, 55 900: Brazil and Lisbon, 49,260: Other parts, 33 000: Total, 138 160 Bags.

Thus while the American supply is but little more than doubled by the accumulation at home during the Embargo, the supply from Brazil and Lisbon is increased ten fold!!

The importation from that quarter is but little short of the importation from the United States, while the supplies from other parts are nearly doubled since 1808.

The cotton of the United States which only a short time since enjoyed nearly a monopoly in the market of Liverpool, is now reduced to be less than a moiety of the importation of that city.

Let the Carolina and Georgia planters look to this!!

The FISHERIES!—Schooner Farmer, from Labrador, with 97,000 fish: sch. Jane, from do. with 117,000: sch. Parrot, from do. with 84,000: and two or three others, with like full fares, arrived at Newburyport last week.—Fish has been very plenty this season.—The aggregate amount expected to be received in Newburyport by vessels now in

there, is stated at 1,605 000 fish!—A number of Cape-Cod veſſels were at Labrador 3d ult. Our fiſheries are an important branch of buſineſs, (eſpecially when "Commerce is left unembarraſſed with *too much* regulation,") is a healthy employment, and an honourable and honeſt method of "drawing riches from the ocean."

Interesting to Mariners!—Wm. Thompſon, of Brooklyn, (N. Y.) publiſhes, that he has tried the following experiment, and doubts not it would be the means of preſerving the lives of ſuch of our ſea-faring people as ſhould be ſo unfortunate as to abandon their veſſel and truſt their lives to the boat. A fourteen feet boat, with an empty puncheon laſhed to the riſing of the boat on the inſide, will float with four men in it when full of water, and in that caſe may be bailed out.—He is of opinion that one puncheon to a ton, or four puncheons to a twenty-feet long-boat, will float with ſixteen feet in like manner. In the above caſe a boat may live in the ſea, without danger of turning bottom up.

September 8.

FROM SWEDEN, July 23.

A letter from Salem dated yeſterday, ſays "The Mary & Eliza has arrived here from Gottenburg.—Peace between Ruſſia and Sweden was ſoon expected. The terms would undoubtedly be dictated by the Ruſſian Army near Stockholm. The Crown Prince (of Denmark) has expreſſed a diſapprobation of the alledged cauſes of condemnation of American Veſſels in Norway, and an intention of "correcting the procedure."

"Gottenburg is no place for early news from the Armies."

A letter from Copenhagen, dated the 30th of June, mentions, that the Aurora, Capt. Maſters: the Henry, Capt. Harris: and ſeveral other American Veſſels, had been brought in there by Daniſh Privateers. The Documents of ſome of them, perhaps of all, were ample and fair, but they were to undergo a trial. Hopes were entertained of their acquittal. There are many difficulties in the way of voyages to Ruſſia: and the exportation of hemp, iron and ſail cloth from Copenhagen is prohibited.

It is reported, that the veſſel at Salem from Sweden, brings a rumour that Bonaparte had made overtures for a peace with Auſtria.

—

It ſeems that rumours are frequent in France, and from ſome parts of Germany, of a negotiation for peace, between Auſtria and France.—We hope for the ſake of Auſtria, of Europe and the world, it is not true. If the Auſtrians do not rather confide in Heaven and their valour, than in the promiſes of Bonaparte, they are infatuated and loſt.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1809.

The laſt *Norfolk Public Ledger*, contains a tranſlation of the Convention of the evacuation of the city of St. Domingo and its dependencies by the French troops.—It was done in the Engliſh, Spaniſh and French languages on the 6th July, 1809. and concluded by Capt. Dyer of the Navy, Col. Myers, of the 70th regt. on the part of the Engliſh; by Mon. Caballero; and Joſeph Joaquin del Monte, on the part of the Spaniards, and by M. Fabvre on the part of the French; and was ratified, on the 7th by Gen. Barquier; General Carmichael, Capt. Cumby, and by Gen. Juan Sanchez Ramirez. In conſideration of the gallant defence of the garriſon, under the moſt unparalleled privations, the troops were allowed the honors of war, and other uſual privileges, the officers were to be ſent to France not to ſerve for three years unleſs exchanged; and the privates to be ſent to France and there exchanged. The articles are 16 in number. Previous to the capitulation the garriſon and inhabitants were reduced to ſuch ſtraits as to eat cats, dogs, and even leather; and it was ſaid they were determined *to feed on each other*, before they would ſurrender to the Spaniards. Flour had been ſold at 120 dolls. and the fleſh of mules, dogs and cats at one dollar per pound. The city had been given to the Spaniards by the Britiſh, and the French were flying from it. Thus this valuable colony ceded to France by the traitor Godoy, Prince of Peace, is reſtored to its lawful owners, and loſt to France. "*Ships, Colonies and Commerce,*" ſaid Napoleon, we will have, when he was reconciling the nation, whom he governs, to another war with England. Of all the valuable colonies of France, Guadaloupe in the weſt, and the Iſles of France and Bourbon in the eaſt, only remains. The following is a copy of the Proclamation iſſued:

PROCLAMATION

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY AND SPANISH PART OF THE ISLAND OF SANTO DOMINGO.

WE are now in poſſeſſion of the city of Santo Domingo.—Divine Providence has crowned with ſucceſs the combined armies of his Britannic Majeſty, George the 3d, and his Catholic Majeſty our beloved Ferdinand the 7th; this glorious triumph alone remained to the entire conqueſt of the ancient Spaniſh part of this Iſland, which, in the treaty of Baſle, made in Auguſt 1795, was ceded to the French for certain conſiderations which gave riſe thereto, as well as to other ſimilar ſacrifices on the part of that nation. In conſequence of which ſucceſs; we the underſigned, commanders of the Engliſh and Spaniſh armies now in poſſeſſion of the ſaid city, and above mentioned territories, conſidering it our duty to perfect the work which we have done, by the fundamental eſtabliſhment of thoſe regulations that tend to public order and ſafety, do ordain as follows:

1ſt. For the purpoſe of reſtoring and preſerving tranquility in theſe dominions, too long diſtracted by inteſtine and ſanguinary conflicts, and to re-eſtabliſh peace and tranquility amongſt all claſſes of the inhabitants; by exhorting them to unite under ſuch principles, and in conformity to the laws which are to govern them, it is mutually decreed, that the exiſting code of Spaniſh juriſprudence ſhall, from the date of this proclamation, have its full force and authority; and the repreſentative of His Catholic Majeſty, Don Juan Sanchez Ramirez, ſhall alone nominate the judicial and magiſterial officers he may think proper to carry into effect the civil juriſdiction.

2d. That the Engliſh and Spaniſh troops ſhall henceforward be governed by their reſpective rights and military laws, under their own commanders: and for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing with ſolidity this ground work, on which ſtand the order and adminiſtration of juſtice, it is made known, that any perſons who may, contrary to theſe premiſes, diſturb the peace and harmony that is to reign amongſt all claſſes, ſhall be, without remiſſion, chaſtiſed with all the rigour of the law.

Head-Quarters, Government House, Santo Domingo, 27th July, 1809. (Signed)

HU. LYLE CARMICHAEL,

Major General commanding his Britannic Majeſty's forces in Santo Domingo.

(Signed)

JUAN SANCHEZ RAMIREZ.

Democratic Views.

The AMERICAN WATCHMAN, a democratic paper printed at Wilmington, Delaware, recommends a declaration of war againſt Great-Britain in the following terms:

"By declaring hoſtilities (and heaven knows we have ſufficient cauſe) we ſhould ſeparate the old tories and Britiſh emiſſaries from the true friends of the country—we ſhould ſet at liberty the enſlaved ſons of Canada—and totally annihilate Britiſh intercourſe with North-America."

The above extract ſpeaks the ſentiment of every leader of the democratic party. Now, if the people of the United States are diſpoſed for war, we cannot object; but we cannot endure to ſee a ſet of factious demagogues ſtriving to urge them on to certain ruin. The nation is not diſpoſed for war. This diſpoſition exiſts only in the breaſts of ſuch men as the Smiths, of Maryland, Giles, Eppes, &c. of Virginia, and others their counterparts. The democrats pretend to enumerate advantages which might be gained by war. We will mention a few of the evils which would flow to the country in the firſt inſtance, and ſecondly to them individually.

The firſt conſequence of war would be, that our commerce would be even more thoroughly deſtroyed, than it was by our own embargo. our coaſts would be ſwept by a hoſtile ſquadron, and our towns would be at the mercy of an enemy. Never was a country more completely unprepared for offenſive or defenſive operations. For this our defenceleſs ſituation we may thank the policy of Jefferſon. He and his party have brought us into our preſent difficulties, and now they can think of no other expedient, but one which would reſult in diſtreſs to the citizens and ruin to the country. *A wise man will not beat himself to spite his neighbor.* Nor will a wiſe people ruin themſelves, with the faint hope of ruining another nation. The juſtice of our cauſe is one conſideration, our ability to maintain it is another, and both ſhould unite to render war expedient. A wiſe man will accommodate his actions to his means. This mode of reaſoning is undoubtedly humiliating to our pride; but that we are obliged to adopt it, let us thank Thomas Jefferſon and his coadjutors. If they had carried on the ſyſtem commenced by the federal adminiſtration, if inſtead of ſquandering the revenue in the purchaſe of barren and unprofitable waſtes, they had employed it in the building of a navy and the raiſing of fortifications, we might now be in a ſituation to repel the injuries of foreign powers. But ſituated as we now are, we ought to temporize.

The diſtreſs of our citizens would be a conſequence flowing from the deſtruction of commerce. A market may now be had for ſome portion, if not the whole of our produce; but in caſe of war with Great-Britain, it would lie upon the hands of the farmer.

The New-York Gazette of Tueſday and Wedneſday laſt is almoſt wholly occupied with the Auſtrian Official Account of the occurrences of the preſent war, from the capture of Ratiſbon, by the Auſtrians, April 23, to the battle of Aſpern, May 22—gives an account of the capture of Vienna, and follows the march of the Arch-Duke to the poſition where the battle was fought. It then gives the Arch Duke's plan of the attack—ſtates the Auſtrian force at 75 000 men. It then proceeds to give a narrative of the battle of the 22d May—17000 French muſkets and 3000 cuiraſſes were taken.—The Auſtrians had 87 ſuperior officers, and 4190 ſubalterns and privates killed—663 officers, and 15 657 privates wounded. On the part of the French, 7000 were buried in the field of battle, and 5000 are wounded in the Auſtrian hoſpitals—In Vienna and the ſuburbs, there are 29 763 wounded—2300 were taken: hundreds of corpſes have floated down the Danube.—The account is long, but highly intereſting; and is copied from the London Gazette of the 12th June.

The U. S. frigate Eſſex, Capt. Smith, arrived here this morning, from the Sound.

☞ *Nothing new by the "Commercial Line" laſt Evening.*

From the Hudson Balance, of the 18th ult.

Obituary.—It has never fallen to the duty of the public journaliſts of this city, to record a death ſo diſtreſſing to the place, and one in which all claſſes of citizens ſo feelingly unite in deploring, as that which took place on Thurſday morning laſt. Dr. JOHN MILTON MANN, in attempting, about 9 o'clock in the morning, to croſs the river in the ferry boat from this city to Athens, on his way to viſit a patient at Catſkill, the boat having made ſomething more than half its paſſage, and the wind very high, a ſqw ſtruck the ſail with ſuch force as to caſt the boat about, and in the ſudden paſſage of the ſheet from one ſide to the other, he was knocked overboard.—Unfortunately, it appears that much confuſion ſucceeded; for although the Doctor ſuſtained himſelf above the water, by all accounts, from ſix to ten minutes, no effectual aſſiſtance was rendered him: and our city is now moaning the loſs of its brighteſt ornament as a man of ſcience, and one of the moſt uſeful and valuable of its citizens. The body was recovered after it had lain in the water about four hours, when the heretofore moſt ſucceſsful means of reſuſcitation were perſeveringly eſſayed for about an hour under the direction of Dr's. Malcomb, White and Tallman, but without effect. The interment took place on Saturday, attended by the Common Council of this city, of which he was a member, and a vaſt concourſe of citizens.

Doctor Mann was 43 years of age, a native of Attleboro' (Maſs) and had reſided in this city about 8 or 9 years. During the latter part of this period, his virtues and uſefulneſs had become particularly conſpicious; and was ſettling down with a character bottomed on the broad baſis of benevolence, of uſefulneſs and examplary piety: which, while it promiſed him the eſteem and veneration of his compeers, it alſo promiſed the riſing generation a friend and a father. A widow, almoſt phrenetically diſconſolate, and a numerous family of children, are left to bemoan the loſs of a tender huſband, and a father kind and indulgent to exceſs—And never, perhaps, was there an inſtance in which the tears of the citizens mingled with ſuch unfeigned ſorrow, with thoſe of the relatives, or in which ſympathy was ſo poignant, as on this occaſion.—

"O death all eloquent! you only prove,
"What duſt we dote on, when 'tis *man* we love."

Reſolve of Council.

WHEREAS by the death of Doctor JOHN MILTON MANN, the common council of this city have been deprived of one of its moſt uſeful members, and the citizens at large of a worthy and amiable member of ſociety, Therefore Reſolved, as teſtimony of our eſteem for him that the members of the Common Council will attend his funeral this day, and wear crape on the left arm for the ſpace of thirty days.

Publiſhed by order of the Common Council,

E. PRATT, *Clerk.*

Hudson, August 26, 1809.

DIED.—In this town on Monday laſt, Mr. *BENJAMIN HICKS*, in the 84th year of his age.

—On Tueſday afternoon laſt, Mrs. *DEBORAH CLARKE*, relict of the late Capt. Seth Clarke, in the 75th year of her age.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED.

Sloop Expreſs, Coggeſhall, New-York: do. Halcyon, Davis, ditto: brig Fame, Burroughs, ditto: ſch'r Venus, Anthony, ditto: do. Alpha, Howland, Norfolk.

CLEARED,

Ship Rapid, Fleming, Tonningen: brig John, Gray, Havanna: ſch'r John, Wallace, Frederickſburg: ſloop Aurora, Cahoone, New-York.

The ſloop Betſey, Dunwell, of this port, was ſpoken Auguſt 18th, in lat. 29, long. 72, 30, 28 days out from this port, for Havanna.

SWEDISH CONSULATE.

FOR the information of Merchants and others concerned, notice is hereby given, that no veſſel will be admitted into Swediſh ports in Europe, unleſs provided with a bill of Health, and Certificates to the proofs of property, by the Conſul or Vice-Conſul at the place of the veſſels departure; and that Veſſels for St. Bartholomews muſt alſo be furniſhed with proofs of property, and Conſular Certificates to ſecure them an admittance in ſaid Iſland.

No. 24, Long-Wharf,
Boston, Sept. 1, 1809

John F. Townſend & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of their Removal to the Store, No. 137, Thames-ſtreet, at the ſign of the Golden Eagle, lately occupied by Mr. J. Bours, where they offer for Sale, a large and well choſen Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, comprising almoſt every article in demand, as cheap as can be purchaſed in Newport.

Newport, Sept 8, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the eſtate of WILLIAM HELME, late of Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, that ſix months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the ſubſcribers, who are appointed Commiſſioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport; and that for the purpoſe of receiving them, they will attend at their reſpective dwellings within ſaid time.

DANIEL DUNHAM, jun.
SAMUEL STERNE.

All perſons indebted to the above eſtate, either by Note or Book-Account, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

JOB TOWNSEND, *Executor.*

Newport, Sept. 2, 1809.

Sales at Auction.

On TUESDAY, September 12, 1809, at

Lopez & Dexter's Office,

Without the least reserve.

THE following freſh imported DRY GOODS, received by the lateſt arrivals:—Conſiſting of 3 bales black, blue, mix'd, ſuperfine and low-priced Broadcloths; 1 bale drab, blue, black and brown Kerſeymeres; 3 caſes London ſuperfine Calicoes of the neweſt patterns and colours; 2 caſes ſeeded, plain, laced, veined and plain Cambrick; 1 Do. aſſorted Velvets and Thickſetts; 1 Do. fancy chintz and purple Shawls; 1 Do. Madraſs Handkerchiefs

ALSO, the following broken Packages, conſisting of

Low priced Calicoes, black lace, men's and women's hoſiery, coloured ginghams, marſeilles veſting, men's and women's gloves, coloured ſewing ſilk, linen diaper, bandanna handkerchiefs, ſhirting cottons, dimities, furniture chintz, mimoodies, blue gilla handkerchiefs footy romals, froxay ditto, nun's thread, cotton balls, &c

With a variety of other Articles, making the aſſortment general and extenſive—Purchaſers are requeſted to attend early, and avail themſelves of an advantage that cannot be derived again this or the approaching ſeaſon—Conditions, 2, 3 4 and months, for approved endorſed Notes.

LOPEZ & DEXTER, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Sept. 8, 1809.

P. O. Richmond,

Has just received (at his Cash Store, No. 155, Thames-Street) in addition to his former Aſſortment.

A LARGE ſupply of India Cottons, checks, calicoes and muſlins, of every deſcription; cotton cambricks; plain and figur'd leno, ſpider-net and book-muſlins; London prints and fancy plaid ginghams; ladies long and habit ſilk gloves; do. white and color'd kid ditto; plad and plain luſtrings; men's and women's white and coloured hoſiery; common and cambrick dimities; ſewing ſilks; ſilk umbrellas, and bandannow handkerchiefs; with a variety of other ſeaſonable Dry Goods, all of which having been bought at Auction in Boſton, can be afforded lower than was ever ſold in Newport.

Newport, July 22, 1809.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

L. ROUSMANIERE,

HAS juſt received, and has for ſale at his *Claſſical Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long Wharf*, (as cheap as at any book-ſtore in America,) a number of new and intereſting publications, juſt from the preſs, among which are the following, viz.

The Trial of the Duke of York, embracing the minutes of evidence, complete, as taken in the Houſe of Commons, together with an accurate account of the charges exhibited againſt his royal highneſs.—Likewiſe, the highly intereſting memoir of Mrs. Clarke, from her infancy to the preſent time, illuſtrated with a beautiful portrait, from an original drawing. The whole taken from authentic documents. In 1 vol. 8vo.

An American Biographical and Hiſtorical Dictionary, containing an account of the lives, characters and writings of the moſt eminent perſons in North-America, from its firſt diſcovery to the preſent time: and a ſummary of the hiſtory of the ſeveral colonies, and of the United States.—by *William Allen*. A. M. 1 vol 8vo.

Gertrude of Wyoming; a Pennſylvanian tale: and other Poems.—by Tho. Campbell author of "the Pleaſures of Hope." 1 vol. 12mo.

The Cypriad, in two cantos: with other Poems and tranſlations, by *Henry C. Knight*.

The Trial of Amos Broad and his Wife, on three ſeveral indictments for aſſaulting and beating Betty, a ſlave, and her little female child Sarah, aged three years. Had at the Court of Special Seſſions of the Peace, held in and for the city and county of New-York, at the City Hall, of the ſaid City, on Tueſday, the 28th day of Feb. 1809. To which is added, the motion in Mr. Broad's behalf, to mitigate the impriſonment of his perſon, and impoſe a fine—and the reply of Mr. Sampſon. Alſo, the prayer or invocation of Mr. Broad, to the court for Mercy—and the addreſs of the Recorder, on paſſing ſentence on the defendants.—Price 25 Cents.

American Annals, or a Chronological hiſtory of America, from its diſcovery to 1806, in 2 vols. by *Abiel Holmes*

A complete ſyſtem of Stenography, or Short-hand Writing, containing rules and inſtructions whereby any perſon of ordinary intellect may acquire a thorough knowledge of the theory, in the courſe of a few hours ſtudy and practice.—It contains four copper plates, illuſtrative and explanatory of the art.—Price 50 Cents.

The Hiſtory of the Church of Chriſt, by *Joſeph Milner* in 3 vols 8vo.

Faber's Diſſertation on the Prophecies, 1 vol. 8vo.

A general and connected view of the Prophecies, relative to the converſion, reſtoration, union and future glory of the houſes of Judah and Iſrael: the progreſs, and final overthrow of the Antichriſtian confederacy in the land of Paleſtine, and the ultimate general diffuſion of Chriſtianity, by the Rev. *George S. Faber* 1 vol. 8vo.

Golden Treaſury for the Children of God, 1 vol.

Maſon on Self-Knowledge, 1 vol.

Rowe's devout exerciſes of the heart, 1 vol.—and a great variety of other valuable theological works.

STEUBEN's Military Exerciſe.

A new and improved edition of this uſeful book, has juſt been publiſhed, and is for ſale as above.

Newport, Sept. 8, 1809.

there, is stated at 1,605 000 fish!—A number of Cape-Cod veſſels were at Labrador 3d ult. Our fiſheries are an important branch of buſineſs, (eſpecially when "Commerce is left unembarraſſed with *too much* regulation,") is a healthy employment, and an honourable and honeſt method of "drawing riches from the ocean."

Intereſting to Mariners!—Wm. Thompſon, of Brooklyn, (N. Y.) publiſhes, that he has tried the following experiment, and doubts not it would be the means of preſerving the lives of ſuch of our ſea-faring people as ſhould be ſo unfortunate as to abandon their veſſel and truſt their lives to the boat. A fourteen feet boat, with an empty puncheon laſhed to the riſing of the boat on the inſide, will float with four men in it when full of water, and in that caſe may be bailed out.—He is of opinion that one puncheon to a ton, or four puncheons to a twenty-feet long-boat, will float with ſixteen feet in like manner. In the above caſe a boat may live in the ſea, without danger of turning bottom up.

September 8.

FROM SWEDEN, July 23.

A letter from Salem dated yeſterday, ſays "The Mary & Eliza has arrived here from Gottenburg.—Peace between Ruſſia and Sweden was ſoon expected. The terms would undoubtedly be dictated by the Ruſſian Army near Stockholm. The Crown Prince (of Denmark) has expreſſed a diſapprobation of the alledged cauſes of condemnation of American Veſſels in Norway, and an intention of "correcting the procedure."

"Gottenburg is no place for early news from the Armies."

A letter from Copenhagen, dated the 30th of June, mentions, that the Aurora, Capt. Maſters: the Henry, Capt. Harris: and ſeveral other American Veſſels, had been brought in there by Daniſh Privateers. The Documents of ſome of them, perhaps of all, were ample and fair, but they were to undergo a trial. Hopes were entertained of their acquittal. There are many difficulties in the way of voyages to Ruſſia: and the exportation of hemp, iron and ſail cloth from Copenhagen is prohibited.

It is reported, that the veſſel at Salem from Sweden, brings a rumour that Bonaparte had made overtures for a peace with Auſtria.

—

It ſeems that rumours are frequent in France, and from ſome parts of Germany, of a negotiation for peace, between Auſtria and France.—We hope for the ſake of Auſtria, of Europe and the world, it is not true. If the Auſtrians do not rather confide in Heaven and their valour, than in the promiſes of Bonaparte, they are infatuated and loſt.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1809.

The laſt *Norfolk Public Ledger*, contains a tranſlation of the Convention of the evacuation of the city of St. Domingo and its dependencies by the French troops.—It was done in the Engliſh, Spaniſh and French languages on the 6th July, 1809, and concluded by Capt. Dyer of the Navy, Col. Myers, of the 70th regt. on the part of the Engliſh; by Mon. Caballero; and Joſeph Joaquin del Monte, on the part of the Spaniards, and by M. Fabvre on the part of the French; and was ratified, on the 7th by Gen. Barquier; General Carmichael, Capt. Cumby, and by Gen. Juan Sanchez Ramirez. In conſideration of the gallant defence of the garriſon, under the moſt unparalleled privations, the troops were allowed the honors of war, and other uſual privileges, the officers were to be ſent to France not to ſerve for three years unleſs exchanged; and the privates to be ſent to France and there exchanged. The articles are 16 in number. Previous to the capitulation the garriſon and inhabitants were reduced to ſuch ſtraits as to eat cats, dogs, and even leather; and it was ſaid they were determined *to feed on each other*, before they would ſurrender to the Spaniards. Flour had been ſold at 120 dolls. and the fleſh of mules, dogs and cats at one dollar per pound. The city had been given to the Spaniards by the Britiſh, and the French were flying from it. Thus this valuable colony ceded to France by the traitor Godoy, Prince of Peace, is reſtored to its lawful owners, and loſt to France. "*Ships, Colonies and Commerce*," ſaid Napoleon, we will have, when he was reconciling the nation, whom he governs, to another war with England. Of all the valuable colonies of France, Guadaloupe in the weſt, and the Iſles of France and Bourbon in the eaſt, only remains. The following is a copy of the Proclamation iſſued:

PROCLAMATION

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY AND SPANISH PART OF THE ISLAND OF SANTO DOMINGO.

WE are now in poſſeſſion of the city of Santo Domingo.—Divine Providence has crowned with ſucceſs the combined armies of his Britannic Majeſty, George the 3d, and his Catholic Majeſty our beloved Ferdinand the 7th; this glorious triumph alone remained to the entire conqueſt of the ancient Spaniſh part of this Iſland, which, in the treaty of Baſle, made in Auguſt 1795, was ceded to the French for certain conſiderations which gave riſe thereto, as well as to other ſimilar ſacrifices on the part of that nation. In conſequence of which ſucceſs; we the underſigned, commanders of the Engliſh and Spaniſh armies now in poſſeſſion of the ſaid city, and above mentioned territories, conſidering it our duty to perfect the work which we have done, by the fundamental eſtabliſhment of thoſe regulations that tend to public order and ſafety, do ordain as follows:

1ſt. For the purpoſe of reſtoring and preſerving tranquility in theſe dominions, too long diſtracted by inteſtine and ſanguinary conflicts, and to re-eſtabliſh peace and tranquility amongſt all claſſes of the inhabitants; by exhorting them to unite under ſuch principles, and in conformity to the laws which are to govern them, it is mutually decreed, that the exiſting code of Spaniſh juriſprudence ſhall, from the date of this proclamation, have its full force and authority; and the repreſentative of His Catholic Majeſty, Don Juan Sanchez Ramirez, ſhall alone nominate the judicial and magiſterial officers he may think proper to carry into effect the civil juriſdiction.

2d. That the Engliſh and Spaniſh troops ſhall henceforward be governed by their reſpective rights and military laws, under their own commanders: and for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing with ſolidity this ground work, on which ſtand the order and adminiſtration of juſtice, it is made known, that any perſons who may, contrary to theſe premiſes, diſturb the peace and harmony that is to reign amongſt all claſſes, ſhall be, without remiſſion, chaſtiſed with all the rigour of the law.

Head-Quarters, Government Houſe, Santo Domingo, 27th July, 1809. *(Signed)*

HU. LYLE CARMICHAEL,

Major General commanding his Britannic Majeſty's forces in Santo Domingo.

(Signed)

JUAN SANCHEZ RAMIREZ.

Democratic Views.

The AMERICAN WATCHMAN, a democratic paper printed at Wilmington, Delaware, recommends a declaration of war againſt Great-Britain in the following terms:

"By declaring hoſtilities (and heaven knows we have ſufficient cauſe) we ſhould ſeparate the old tories and Britiſh emiſſaries from the true friends of the country—we ſhould ſet at liberty the enſlaved ſons of Canada—and totally annihilate Britiſh intercourſe with North-America."

The above extract ſpeaks the ſentiment of every leader of the democratic party. Now, if the people of the United States are diſpoſed for war, we cannot object; but we cannot endure to ſee a ſet of factious demagogues ſtriving to urge them on to certain ruin. The nation is not diſpoſed for war. This diſpoſition exiſts only in the breaſts of ſuch men as the Smiths, of Maryland, Giles, Eppes, &c. of Virginia, and others their counterparts. The democrats pretend to enumerate advantages which might be gained by war. We will mention a few of the evils which would flow to the country in the firſt inſtance, and ſecondly to them individually.

The firſt conſequence of war would be, that our commerce would be even more thoroughly deſtroyed, than it was by our own embargo. our coaſts would be ſwept by a hoſtile ſquadron, and our towns would be at the mercy of an enemy. Never was a country more completely unprepared for offenſive or defenſive operations. For this our defenceleſs ſituation we may thank the policy of Jefferſon. He and his party have brought us into our preſent difficulties, and now they can think of no other expedient, but one which would reſult in diſtreſs to the citizens and ruin to the country. *A wiſe man will not beat himſelf to ſpite his neighbor.* Nor will a wiſe people ruin themſelves, with the faint hope of ruining another nation. The juſtice of our cauſe is one conſideration, our ability to maintain it is another, and both ſhould unite to render war expedient. A wiſe man will accommodate his actions to his means. This mode of reaſoning is undoubtedly humiliating to our pride; but that we are obliged to adopt it, let us thank Thomas Jefferſon and his coadjutors. If they had carried on the ſyſtem commenced by the federal adminiſtration, if inſtead of ſquandering the revenue in the purchaſe of barren and unprofitable waſtes, they had employed it in the building of a navy and the raiſing of fortifications, we might now be in a ſituation to repel the injuries of foreign powers. But ſituated as we now are, we ought to temporize.

The diſtreſs of our citizens would be a conſequence flowing from the deſtruction of commerce. A market may now be had for ſome portion, if not the whole of our produce; but in caſe of war with Great-Britain, it would lie upon the hands of the farmer.

The New-York Gazette of Tueſday and Wedneſday laſt is almoſt wholly occupied with the Auſtrian Official Account of the occurrences of the preſent war, from the capture of Ratiſbon, by the Auſtrians, April 23, to the battle of Aſpern, May 22—gives an account of the capture of Vienna, and follows the march of the Arch-Duke to the poſition where the battle was fought. It then gives the Arch Duke's plan of the attack—ſtates the Auſtrian force at 75 000 men. It then proceeds to give a narrative of the battle of the 22d May—17000 French muſkets and 3000 cuiraſſes were taken.—The Auſtrians had 87 ſuperior officers, and 4190 ſubalterns and privates killed—663 officers, and 15 657 privates wounded. On the part of the French, 7000 were buried in the field of battle, and 5000 are wounded in the Auſtrian hoſpitals—In Vienna and the ſuburbs, there are 29 763 wounded—2300 were taken: hundreds of corpſes have floated down the Danube.—The account is long, but highly intereſting; and is copied from the London Gazette of the 12th June.

The U. S. frigate Eſſex, Capt. Smith, arrived here this morning, from the Sound.

☞ *Nothing new by the "Commercial Line," laſt Evening.*

From the Hudſon Balance, of the 28th ult.

Obituary.—It has never fallen to the duty of the public journaliſts of this city, to record a death ſo diſtreſſing to the place, and one in which all claſſes of citizens ſo feelingly unite in deploring, as that which took place on Thurſday morning laſt. Dr. JOHN MILTON MANN, in attempting, about 9 o'clock in the morning, to croſs the river in the ferry boat from this city to Athens, on his way to viſit a patient at Catſkill, the boat having made ſomething more than half its paſſage, and the wind very high, a ſqaw ſtruck the ſail with ſuch force as to caſt the boat about, and in the ſudden paſſage of the ſheet from one ſide to the other, he was knocked overboard.—Unfortunately, it appears that much confuſion ſucceeded; for although the Doctor ſuſtained himſelf above the water, by all accounts, from ſix to ten minutes, no effectual aſſiſtance was rendered him: and our city is now moaning the loſs of its brighteſt ornament as a man of ſcience, and one of the moſt uſeful and valuable of its citizens. The body was recovered after it had lain in the water about four hours, when the heretofore moſt ſucceſsful means of reſuſcitation were perſeveringly eſſayed for about an hour, under the direction of Dr's. Malcomb, White and Tallman, but without effect. The interment took place on Saturday, attended by the Common Council of this city, of which he was a member, and a vaſt concourſe of citizens.

Doctor Mann was 43 years of age, a native of Attleboro' (Maſs) and had reſided in this city about 8 or 9 years. During the latter part of this period, his virtues and uſefullneſs had become particularly conſpicious; and was ſettling down with a character bottomed on the broad baſis of benevolence, of uſefulneſs and examplary piety: which, while it promiſed him the eſteem and veneration of his compeers, it alſo promiſed the riſing generation a friend and a father. A widow, almoſt phrenetically diſconſolate, and a numerous family of children, are left to bemoan the loſs of a tender huſband, and a father kind and indulgent to exceſs—And never, perhaps, was there an inſtance in which the tears of the citizens mingled with ſuch unfeigned ſorrow, with thoſe of the relatives, or in which ſympathy was ſo poignant, as on this occaſion.—

"O death all eloquent! you only prove,
"What duſt we dote on, when 'tis *man* we love."

Reſolve of Council.

WHEREAS by the death of Doctor JOHN MILTON MANN, the common council of this city have been deprived of one of its moſt uſeful members, and the citizens at large of a worthy and amiable member of ſociety, Therefore Reſolved, as teſtimony of our eſteem for him that the members of the Common Council will attend his funeral this day, and wear crape on the left arm for the ſpace of thirty days.

Publiſhed by order of the Common Council,

E. PRATT, *Clerk.*

Hudſon, Auguſt 26, 1809.

DIED.—In this town on Monday laſt, Mr. *BENJAMIN HICKS*, in the 84th year of his age.

—On Tueſday afternoon laſt, Mrs. *DEBORAH CLARKE*, relict of the late Capt. Seth Clarke, in the 75th year of her age.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED.

Sloop Expreſs, Coggeſhall, New-York: do. Halcyon, Davis, ditto: brig Fame, Burroughs, ditto: ſch'r Venus, Anthony, ditto: do. Alpha, Howland, Norfolk.

CLEARED,

Ship Rapid, Fleming, Tonningen: brig John, Gray, Havanna: ſch'r John, Wallace, Frederickſburg: ſloop Aurora, Cahoone, New-York.

The ſloop Betſey, Dunwell, of this port, was ſpoken Auguſt 18th, in lat. 29, long. 72, 30, 28 days out from this port, for Havanna.

SWEDISH CONSULATE.

FOR the information of Merchants and others concerned, notice is hereby given, that no veſſel will be admitted into Swediſh ports in Europe, unleſs provided with a bill of Health, and Certificates to the proofs of property, by the Conſul or Vice-Conſul at the place of the veſſels departure; and that Veſſels for St. Bartholomews muſt alſo be furniſhed with proofs of property, and Conſular Certificates to ſecure them an admittance in ſaid Iſland.

No. 24, Long-Wharf,
Boſton, Sept. 1, 1809.

John F. Townſend & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of their Removal to the Store, No. 137, Thames-ſtreet, at the ſign of the Golden Eagle, lately occupied by Mr. J. Bours, where they offer for Sale, a large and well choſen Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, comprifing almoſt every article in demand, as cheap as can be purchaſed in Newport.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the eſtate of WILLIAM HELME, late of Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, that ſix months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the ſubſcribers, who are appointed Commiſſioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport; and that for the purpoſe of receiving them, they will attend at their reſpective dwellings within ſaid time.

DANIEL DUNHAM, jun.
SAMUEL STERNE.

All perſons indebted to the above eſtate, either by Note or Book-Account, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

JOB TOWNSEND, *Executor.*

Newport, Sept. 2, 1809.

Sales at Auction,

On TUESDAY, September 12, 1809, at

Lopez & Dexter's Office,

Without the leaſt reſerve.

THE following freſh imported DRY GOODS, received by the lateſt arrivals:—Conſiſting of 3 bales black, blue, mix'd, ſuperfine and low-priced Broadcloths; 1 bale drab, blue, black and brown Kerſeymeres: 3 caſes London ſuperfine Calicoes of the neweſt patterns and colours; 2 caſes ſeeded, plain, laced, veined and plain Cambrick; 1 Do. aſſorted Velvets and Thickſetts; 1 Do. fancy chintz and purple Shawls; 1 Do. Madraſs Handkerchiefs

ALSO, the following broken Packages, conſiſting of

Low priced Calicoes, black lace, men's and women's hoſiery, coloured ginghams, marſeilles veſting, men's and women's gloves, coloured ſewing ſilk, linen diaper, bandaſſha handkerchiefs, ſhirting cottons, dimities, furniture chintz, mimoodies, blue gilla handkerchiefs, footy romals, froxoy ditto, nun's thread, cotton balls, &c.

With a variety of other Articles, making the aſſortment general and extenſive.—Purchaſers are requeſted to attend early, and avail themſelves of an advantage that cannot be derived again this or the approaching ſeaſon.—Conditions, 2, 3 4 and months, for approved endorſed Notes.

LOPEZ & DEXTER, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Sept. 8, 1809.

P. O. Richmond,

Has juſt received (at his Cash Store, No. 155, Thames-Street) in addition to his former Aſſortment,

A LARGE ſupply of India Cottons, checks, calicoes and muſlins, of every deſcription; cotton cambricks; plain and figur'd leno, ſpider-net and book-muſlins; London prints and fancy plaid ginghams; ladies long and habit ſilk gloves; do. white and color'd kid ditto; plad and plain luſtrings; men's and women's white and coloured hoſiery; common and cambrick dimities; ſewing ſilks; ſilk umbrellas, and bandannoe handkerchiefs, with a variety of other ſeaſonable Dry Goods, all of which having been bought at Auction in Boſton, can be afforded lower than was ever ſold in Newport.

Newport, July 22, 1809.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

L. ROUSMANIERE,

HAS juſt received, and has for ſale at his *Claſſical Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long Wharf*, (as cheap as at any book-ſtore in America,) a number of new and intereſting publications, juſt from the preſs, among which are the following, viz.

The Trial of the Duke of York, embracing the minutes of evidence, complete, as taken in the Houſe of Commons, together with an accurate account of the charges exhibited againſt his royal highneſs.—Likewiſe, the highly intereſting memoir of Mrs. Clarke, from her infancy to the preſent time, illuſtrated with a beautiful portrait, from an original drawing. The whole taken from authentic documents. In 1 vol. 8vo.

An American Biographical and Hiſtorical Dictionary, containing an account of the lives, characters and writings of the moſt eminent perſons in North-America, from its firſt diſcovery to the preſent time: and a ſummary of the hiſtory of the ſeveral colonies, and of the United States.—by *William Allen*, A. M. 1 vol 8vo.

Gertrude of Wyoming; a Pennſylvanian tale: and other Poems.—by Tho. Campbell author of 'the Pleaſures of Hope." 1 vol. 12mo.

The Cypriad, in two cantos: with other Poems and tranſlations, by *Henry C. Knight.*

The Trial of Amos Broad and his Wife, on three ſeveral indictments for aſſaulting and beating Betty, a ſlave, and her little female child Sarah, aged three years. Had at the Court of Special Seſſions of the Peace, held in and for the city and county of New-York, at the City Hall, of the ſaid City, on Tueſday, the 28th day of Feb. 1809. To which is added, the motion in Mr. Broad's behalf, to mitigate the impriſonment of his perſon, and impoſe a fine—and the reply of Mr. Sampſon. Alſo, the prayer or invocation of Mr. Broad, to the court, for Mercy—and the addreſs of the Recorder, on paſſing ſentence on the defendants.—Price 25 Cents.

American Annals, or a Chronological hiſtory of America, from its diſcovery to 1806, in 2 vols. by *Abiel Holmes.*

A complete ſyſtem of Stenography, or Short-hand Writing, containing rules and inſtructions whereby any perſon of ordinary intellect may acquire a thorough knowledge of its theory, in the courſe of a few hours ſtudy and practice.—It contains four copper plates, illuſtrative and explanatory of the art.—Price 50 Cents.

The Hiſtory of the Church of Chriſt, by *Joſeph Milner*, in 3 vols. 8vo.

Faber's Diſſertation on the Prophecies, 1 vol. 8vo.

A general and connected view of the Prophecies, relative to the converſion, reſtoration, union and future glory of the houſes of Judah and Iſrael: the progreſs, and final overthrow of the Antichriſtian confederacy in the land of Paleſtine, and the ultimate general diffuſion of Chriſtianity, by the Rev. *George S. Faber* 1 vol. 8vo.

Golden Treaſury for the Children of God, 1 vol.

Maſon on Self-Knowledge, 1 vol.

Rowe's devout exerciſes of the heart, 1 vol.—and a great variety of other valuable theological works.

STEUBEN's Military Exerciſe.

A new and improved edition of this uſeful book, has juſt been publiſhed, and is for ſale as above.

Newport, Sept. 8, 1809.

From the PORT FOLIO.

HYMN TO THE EVENING STAR.

FROM THE GREEK OF CALLISTRATUS.

MILD Star of eve! whose tranquil beams
Are grateful to the queen of love,
Fair planet, whose effulgence beams
More bright than all the host above,
And only to the moon's clear light,
Yields the first honours of the night.

All hail! thou soft, thou holy star!
Thou glory of the midnight sky!
And when my steps are wandering far,
Leading the shepherd minstrelsy,
Then if the moon deny her ray,
Oh! guide me, Hesper, on my way.

No savage robber of the dark,
No foul assassin claims thy aid,
To guide his dagger to its mark,
Or light him on his plundering trade;
My gentle errand is to prove
The transports of requited love.

SCHEME OF THE SECOND CLASS OF *RHODE-ISLAND* COAL LOTTERY.

75,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars each are 75,000 Dollars.

1 Prize of	15,000	is	15,000
2 Prizes of	2,500	are	5000
2 do.	1,000		2000
4 do.	500		2000
50 do.	100		5000
60 do.	50		3000
4900 do.	7		34,000
			66,300

Subject to no deduction, and not two blanks to a Prize.

Capital Prizes determinable in the following manner:

The first drawn Blank on each day's drawing, except the days on which the Prizes of 500 Dollars come out shall be entitled to 100 dolls each and the last drawn number on every day to 50 dolls First blank on the 2d day, entitled to 500 Dollars.

Do.	5th	do.	500
Do.	10th	do.	1000
Do.	13th	do.	500
Do.	15th	do.	2,500
Do.	18th	do.	500
Do.	20th	do.	2,500
Do.	25th	do.	15,000
Do.	28th	do.	1000

Then two Prizes of 2,500 Dollars each, will be drawn as follows: The first drawn blank on the 15th day of drawing, will have the first 500 Tickets from No. 4001 to 4,500 inclusive; and the first drawn blank on the 20th day, will be entitled to the second 500 from No. 10,501 to 11,000 inclusive; but should the first blanks on the 15th and 20th day's drawing, be either of the numbers from No. 4001 to No. 4,500 inclusive, and also from No. 10,501 to No. 11,000 inclusive, then in that case the first drawn blank next succeeding (not one of those numbers) shall draw, and be entitled to the respective 500 Tickets.

Five hundred numbers will be considered one day's drawing, and the fortunate blanks determined accordingly. The drawing will commence in September next. Prizes less than 500 dollars will be paid in 30 days; of 500 and 1,000 in 60 days; and the highest Prize in 90 days after the drawing is completed, in current Bank Bills.

BENJAMIN B. MUMFORD, } *Managers*
JAMES PERRY, }
Boston, June 1, 1809.

TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had of the Managers, of J. C. SHAW, and of L. ROUSMANIERE, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, June 3, 1809.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

THAT large and spacious DWELLING HOUSE, the well known stand occupied by the Subscriber as a Tavern, in the town of Westerly. There is on the premises two good barns, chaise-house, shed and other out buildings. An excellent kitchen garden, and a well of water near the door; the buildings are all in excellent repair, the House is exceedingly well calculated for a Tavern and is about eight rods from Pawcatuck Bridge, and is on the post road leading to Newport and New-London; part of the above described House is occupied by the proprietors of the Washington Bank. The Post-Office is also kept in the same building.—It is unnecessary to go further into the particulars respecting the conveniences of said stand.

Also A FARM, about a mile north of Pawcatuck Bridge, containing about 64 Acres, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing. A new barn, corn house and cheese house have lately been erected For fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, it is exceeded by few in the town; it is fenced into convenient lots by a good and substantial stone wall, and is well watered by never failing springs.

Any person inclining to purchase the above property, the payments will be easy, and terms made known by applying to

PAUL. RHODES.

Westerly. (Rhode-Island) August 5, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Capt. *John Gardiner*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, who are appointed Commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown; for the purpose of receiving them they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds in South Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in August, September and November next.

JOHN HAGADORN, } *Com'rs.*
WILLETT CARPENTER. }

All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to BENJAMIN GARDINER, of Middletown, Administratrix.

South-Kingstown, March 12, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE Sloop NANCY, burthen 22 Tons, in good repair.—*Also*, Wanted to buy immediately Two Sloops, burthen about 15 Tons each full failers, suitable for Packets to run from the South Ferry to Newport.—Apply to the Subscriber at the South-Ferry.

E. W. GARDNER.

South-Kingstown, July 14, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER FOR SALE

36 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.
11 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.
15 do. 1st proof Country Gin.
10 do. Madeira Wine.
24 Quarter-casks Lisbon Ditto.
75 chests Souchong Tea.
8 do. Hyson skin ditto.
26,000 lb. West-India Coffee.
15 bags Pimento.
74 bales Upland Cotton.
100 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
55 barrels N. Y. inspected prime Pork.
60 Tons assorted Swedes Iron.
700 quintals Codfish.
15 boxes Window Glass.
150 reams Wrapping Paper.
100 do. Foolscap Do.
3 Hogsheads Loaf Sugar.

Also, the following fresh imported DRY GOODS.

5 Cases India Silks.
600 pieces blue Nankeen.
200 do. yellow Ditto.
250 do. white Ditto.
3 bales Superfine Broadcloths.
2 cases Cotton Sewings.
4 do. fancy Prints.
1 do. English sewing Silks.
1 do. men's and women's Gloves.
2 do. cotton Shirtings.
1 do. fancy Muslins.
1 do. Marseilles Vesting
1 do. Cambrick Muslins.
1 do. Bombazetts.
1 bale Cassimeres.
1 case Velvets.
100 pieces Russia Diaper.
50 do red yellow and brown Bandanoes.

Newport, July 25, 1809.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *GROCERY & COMMISSION STORE.*

George W. Martin,

No. 2, *CHURCH-STREET, HAS FOR SALE,*

A GENUINE Assortment of GROCERIES, comprising every article in demand, which he will exchange cheap for cash or negotiable paper—Those who please to favour him with their custom, may be assured of procuring genuine and warranted articles.—Town and Country Grocers will find it advantageous in calling at No. 2, where they may make good speculations.

N. B. Country Produce received in payment for Groceries, or to sell on Commission.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1809.

ATTENTION!!!

THE Subscribers contemplating a Dissolution of Partnership, an adjustment of their Accounts becomes necessary; they therefore solicit all such as are indebted to them by Note or Account, to make immediate payment, as their business will shortly be closed.

NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

Newport, July 8, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE No. 90, Thames-street, 3 doors south of Market-square, by wholesale and retail. Cordage from 4 1-2 inch. to 6 thread rating, bolt-rope, worming, spun yarn, marline, house line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, sewing and seine twine, small fishing lines, &c.—Also for sale, 10 or 12 cwt. of Swede's square and flat bar iron, cheap for cash.—*Also*, An Assortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimention made at short notice, and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store so near the shipping, where may be had at all times, an Assortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this town, they flatter themselves that they shall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, August 2, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE building in Bridge-street, with the Lot of Land thereto belonging, hitherto occupied as a Cabinet maker's shop; being calculated for a Dwelling-House, it has an excellent frame, and at a small expence could be finished.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House and Lot of Land thereto belonging, next eastward, at present occupied by Capt. *Cornelius Bennett*; very convenient for a small family.—*Also*, One divided fifth part of the House in Coddington street, next eastward of Mr. *Perry Weaver's*, consisting of two Chambers, a room in the garret, a part of the cellar, and an equal right in the yard, with a Garden Lot set off. *Also*, A variety of Cabinet maker's Tools, and some excellent Mahogany.—Apply to

SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, July 4, 1809.

THE Subscribers hereby give notice to the creditors of the estate of *Sylvester Robinson*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that they are appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown, to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to said estate, and that six months from the date hereof are allowed for that purpose, and that we will attend the last Saturdays in each month, at the dwelling-house of Mrs. Sarah Robinson, in South-Kingstown, for that purpose.

WILLIAM C. CLARKE } *Com'rs.*
JAMES HELME, jun. }

All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SARAH ROBINSON, *Adm'x.*

South-Kingstown, August 14, 1809.

William Engs & Son,

No. 170. *THAMES STREET.*

HAVE lately received and keep constantly for Sale, a very extensive variety of IRONMONGERY & HARDWARE GOODS Also, many articles in the Ship Chandlery line, a large Assortment of Nails of the best qualities; Steel of various kinds; sheet Lead; sheet Iron; seine Twine; brass Kettles, &c. &c.

Newport, June 16, 1809.

Christopher Fowler,

HAS removed his Store and Counting-House to WOOD'S Wharf, where he has constantly for Sale Fresh Flour of the first quality, for family use, by wholesale or single barrel

Newport, July 27, 1809.

New Goods,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Just received from Boston and now selling at the most reduced prices, at No. 88 *Thames-Street, by*

James Mumford,

SUPERFINE, fine and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, of various colours; cotton Cassimeres; Washington stripes; Ginghams of a superior quality and of various figures and colours; patent British Nankeen warranted to withstand soap, air or vitriolic acid, in washing; Britannia's; blue Nankeens; Linens; Ribbons; Ladies and Gentlemen's silk hose and gloves; silk and cotton shawls; black and white cambrick; lustrings; hair cord muslins; mul mul dotted muslins; cotton hose for Gentlemen and Ladies; shirting cotton; cotton laces; silk and cotton pocket handkerchiefs; tapes; threads; bobbin; russels; durants; calimancoes; American manufactured cotton stripe; cambrick dimities; vesting of superior quality and figures; spider net muslins; superfine and common furniture prints; tortoise and horn combs; with many other articles too numerous to be inserted in an Advertisement.—All which will be sold low for Cash.

Newport May 26, 1809.

New Grainary & Grocery Store,

No. 11, *LONG-WHARF.*

WILL be kept constantly for Sale CORN and MEAL, wholesale and retail.—*Also*, Flour, Salt, Molasses, Gin, Rum, Brandy, Sugars of various kinds, Coffee, and Teas of different qualities.

Also for Sale, Rice, Pimento, Ginger, Soap, Candles, and a quantity of Butter, by the firkin.

The above Goods will be sold wholesale and retail, for cash or approved credit.

Wanted to purchase, a Quantity of CORN and RYE, for which Cash will be given.

Just received and for sale as above,

SIXTEEN Hundred bushels Exuma SALT of a very superior quality, suitable for dairies or family use, as cheap as can be bought in this state.—*Also for Sale*, Snuff, Tobacco, New-York Soap, English Starch, and 10 Hogsheads of 3d proof Antigua Rum, and 1 Hogshead of 4th proof Jamaica Rum, of an excellent flavour, and 3 pipes of Gin.—*Also*, 20 Pipes of 4th proof Spanish Brandy; 20 quarter-casks Sherry Wine; 20 boxes excellent Raisins; 20 boxes Chocolate; and a quantity of well seasoned merchantable Boards. *Also for Sale*. 250 Meal Bags.

MICHAEL FREEBORN,
Agent for the Progressive Company.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the public, that they have entered into Partnership, and taken the well-known Stables belonging to Mr. THOMAS TOWNSEND, situated in Green-street, where Horses and Carriages for every purpose will be furnished at short notice; particularly Coaches provided with careful and experienced drivers, for parties of pleasure or travellers, and saddle Horses either for Ladies or Gentlemen; they will also furnish dispatch messengers for any direction. Their stables being well calculated for the business, Horses will be taken in to keep at reasonable rates for long or short periods; and as they are determined to attend well to every part of their business, they hope to merit the favours of the public.

JOHN G. EASTON,
WM. E. DRUMMOND.

THE Subscriber from long and intimate knowledge of WM. E. DRUMMOND, and confidence in his Partner, recommends them as worthy the encouragement of the public,

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 7, 1809.

Insurance against Fire.

TO FARMERS, COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, STORE-KEEPERS AND OTHERS &c. &c.

THE LONDON PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Insure Property from Loss or Damage by Fire (Lightning included) by the Year and for shorter and longer periods. This Company first introduced Fire Insurance into practice in America, and the utility of the Institution may in some degree be estimated by the Losses paid to Sufferers by Fire which in a comparatively short space of time, have considerably exceeded *Seven Millions of Dollars.*

The Company insure Houses, Stores, and Manufactories in general; Household Furniture, Merchandise, Stock in Trade, Produce, and live and dead Stock on Farms; Also Vessels, and water craft of all kinds, with or without cargo.

The Premiums vary according to the circumstances of the Property, are in all cases proportioned to the real risk and as low and moderate as possible. Sufferers by Fire will always experience a prompt, and honorable adjustment of the Losses.

For any information required, apply to LOPEZ & DEXTER, Agents.

Newport Dec. 23, 1809.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

ONE of the Shops No. 6, in Market-square, with the cellar under it, and a Chamber above the Shop.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

THE Subscribers, at their Store Handy's Wharf, offer for sale on good terms, Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1¼ to 3 inch flat: 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch square; Stoves, Cambooses and Anchors, of various sizes, Linseed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours: Sheathing Paper; Spikes and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles: wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery, necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

FRESH FLOUR.

EARL & ALLSTON,

Inform their Friends and Customers,

THAT they have been at considerable pains to find a source from whence Flour, suitable for families use, could be obtained, and having made arrangements to that effect, now offer (for cash only,) Flour in barrels and half barrels, that may be relied on as genuine. A constant supply will be kept at their Store on Handy's Wharf.

Newport, June 2. 1809.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE.

SEVENTY Hogsheads screwed Fish in prime order for shipping; 1000 bushels of Southern Corn; 120 barrels fresh Flour, Jamaica Rum; Pilot Bread; Bar Iron; Tar Turpentine: Rosin: Grindstones: Ash Oars: Anchors: Russia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf, next North of the Ferry-Wharf.

TAR Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; Cut and wrought Nails by the cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or single bushel, 10 casks fresh Rice; a small cargo of Cedar Shingles, just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, June 30, 1809

John W. Davis,

Has just received and now opening at his Shoe-Store, No. 100 *Thames-Street,*

AN Elegant and well-chosen Assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes of the latest patterns viz:—Ladies English kid Slippers and Ties different patterns: do. do. spangled Sandals: Ladies French silk quilted flips and ties: Ladies misses and children's black, blue red, green, yellow, figur'd and tea colour'd morocco flips and ties with and without heels: men's and boy's morocco and seal-skin dancing pumps: men's and boy's calve and seal skin fine shoes: *Also* black red green and yellow morocco Skins, horse skin calve skin and neats-leather boot legs, boot tops, skins for binding, boot webbing silk cord.—*Likewise* A handsome assorment of HATS.—He also keeps constantly employed a number of experienced workmen in his Manufactory, from which his Shoe-Store is constantly supplied with warranted Boots and Shoes of every description. Measures taken as usual for Boots and shoes and made at the shortest notice.—The smallest favors will meet with due attention and be received with gratitude. All orders from town or country will meet with punctual attendance.

☞ *Wanted*, Two experienced workmen in the above business.—*Also*, A lad as an Apprentice, 14 or 15 years of age, one from the country would be preferred.

Newport, July 7, 1809.

TO LET,

THE South half of the Dwelling-House No. 198, in Thames-Street.—Possession may be had in about six weeks.—For terms apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Newport, 5th mo. 16th 1809.

FOR SALE,

TWO small Houses situated in the south part of the Town.—*Also*, One half of a House on the Hill and a right in equity in the other half.—Apply to

CHARLES GYLES.

Newport June 30, 1809.

MOLASSES, &c.

GEORGE W. MARTIN,

No. 2 *Church-street.*

HAS for Sale 10 Hogsheads and 15 Tierces best retailing Molasses.—Also, just received, 20 Firkins cheap Butter, suitable for family use.

Newport, July 26 1809.

LAND FOR SALE.

AN Excellent Tract containing about 14 Acres pleasantly situated in Middletown adjoining lands of *Richard Mitchell*, on the east road about 4 1-2 miles from Newport an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser and possession surrendered next spring.—For a particular description apply to *Richard Mitchel* near the premises. For terms and payment, which can be made easy apply to

JOHN EARL, jun.

Newport, August 12, 1809.

From the PORT FOLIO.

HYMN TO THE EVENING STAR.

FROM THE GREEK OF CALLISTRATUS.

MILD Star of eve! whose tranquil beams
Are grateful to the queen of love,
Fair planet, whose effulgence beams
More bright than all the host above,
And only to the moon's clear light,
Yields the first honours of the night.

All hail! thou soft, thou holy star!
Thou glory of the midnight sky!
And when my steps are wandering far,
Leading the shepherd minstrelsy,
Then if the moon deny her ray,
Oh! guide me, Hesper, on my way.

No savage robber of the dark,
No foul assassin claims thy aid,
To guide his dagger to its mark,
Or light him on his plundering trade;
My gentle errand is to prove
The transports of requited love.

SCHEME OF THE SECOND CLASS OF *RHODE-ISLAND* COAL LOTTERY.

15,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars each are 75,000 Dollars.

1	Prize of	15,000	is	15,000
2	Prizes of	2,500	are	5000
2	do.	1,000		2000
4	do.	500		2000
50	do.	100		5000
60	do.	50		3000
4900	do.	7		34,000
				66,300

Subject to no deduction, and not two blanks to a Prize.

Capital Prizes determinable in the following manner:

The first drawn Blank on each day's drawing, except the days on which the Prizes of 500 Dollars come out, shall be entitled to 100 dolls. each and the last drawn number on every day to 50 dolls. First blank on the 2d day, entitled to 500 Dollars.

Do.	5th	do.	500
Do.	10th	do.	1000
Do.	13th	do.	500
Do.	15th	do.	2,500
Do.	18th	do.	500
Do.	20th	do.	2,500
Do.	25th	do.	15,000
Do.	28th	do.	1000

Then two Prizes of 2,500 Dollars each, will be drawn as follows: The first drawn blank on the 15th day of drawing, will have the first 500 Tickets from No. 4001 to 4,500 inclusive; and the first drawn blank on the 20th day, will be entitled to the second 500 from No. 10,501 to 11,000 inclusive; but should the first blanks on the 15th and 20th day's drawing, be either of the numbers from No. 4001 to No. 4,500 inclusive, and also from No. 10,501 to No. 11,000 inclusive, then in that case the first drawn blank next succeeding (not one of those numbers) shall draw, and be entitled to the respective 500 Tickets.

Five hundred numbers will be considered one day's drawing, and the fortunate blanks determined accordingly. The drawing will commence in September next. Prizes less than 500 dollars will be paid in 30 days; of 500 and 1,000 in 60 days; and the highest Prize in 90 days after the drawing is completed, in current Bank Bills.

BENJAMIN B. MUMFORD, JAMES PERRY, } *Managers*

Boston, June 1, 1809.

TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had of the Managers, of J. C. SHAW, and of L. ROUSMANIERE, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, June 3, 1809.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

THAT large and spacious DWELLING-HOUSE, the well-known stand occupied by the Subscriber as a Tavern, in the town of Westerly. There is on the premises two good barns, chaise-house, shed and other out buildings. An excellent kitchen garden, and a well of water near the door; the buildings are all in excellent repair, the House is exceedingly well calculated for a Tavern and is about eight rods from Pawcatuck Bridge, and is on the post road leading to Newport and New-London; part of the above described House is occupied by the proprietors of the Washington Bank. The Post-Office is also kept in the same building.—It is unnecessary to go further into the particulars respecting the conveniences of said stand.

Also A FARM, about a mile north of Pawcatuck Bridge, containing about 64 Acres, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing. A new barn, corn house and cheese house have lately been erected. For fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, it is exceeded by few in the town: it is fenced into convenient lots by a good and substantial stone wall, and is well watered by never failing springs.

Any person inclining to purchase the above property, the payments will be easy, and terms made known by applying to

PAUL RHODES.

Westerly, (Rhode-Island) August 5, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Capt. *John Gardiner*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, who are appointed Commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown; for the purpose of receiving them they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds in South-Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in August, September and November next.

JOHN HAGADORN, WILLETT CARPENTER, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to BENJAMIN GARDINER, of Middletown, Administratrix.

South-Kingstown, March 12, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE Sloop NANCY, burthen 22 Tons, in good repair.—*Also*, Wanted to buy immediately Two Sloops, burthen about 15 Tons each fast sailers, suitable for Packets to run from the South-Ferry to Newport.—Apply to the Subscriber at the South-Ferry.

E. W. GARDNER.

South-Kingstown, July 14, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER FOR SALE

36 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.
11 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.
15 do. 1st proof Country Gin.
10 do. Madeira Wine.
24 Quarter-casks Lisbon Ditto.
75 chests Souchong Tea.
8 do. Hyson skin ditto.
26,000 lb. West-India Coffee.
15 bags Pimento.
74 bales Upland Cotton.
100 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
55 barrels N. Y. inspected prime Pork.
60 Tons assorted Swedes Iron.
700 quintals Codfish.
15 boxes Window Glass.
150 reams Wrapping Paper.
100 do. Foolscap Do.
3 Hogsheads Loaf Sugar.

Also, the following fresh imported DRY GOODS.

5 Cases India Silks.
600 pieces blue Nankeen.
200 do. yellow Ditto.
250 do. white Ditto.
3 bales Superfine Broadcloths,
2 cases Cotton Sewings.
4 do. fancy Prints.
1 do. English sewing Silks.
1 do. men's and women's Gloves.
2 do. cotton Shirtings.
1 do. fancy Muslins.
1 do. Marseilles Vesting
1 do. Cambrick Muslins.
1 do. Bombazetts.
1 bale Cassimeres.
1 case Velvets.
100 pieces Russia Diaper.
50 do red yellow and brown Bandanoes.

Newport, July 25, 1809.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *GROCERY & COMMISSION STORE.*

George W. Martin,

No. 2, *CHURCH-STREET, HAS FOR SALE,*

A GENUINE Assortment of GROCERIES, comprising every article in demand, which he will exchange cheap for cash or negotiable paper.—Those who please to favour him with their custom, may be assured of procuring genuine and warranted articles.—Town and Country Grocers will find it advantageous in calling at No. 2, where they may make good speculations.

N. B. Country Produce received in payment for Groceries, or to sell on Commission.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1809.

ATTENTION!!!

THE Subscribers contemplating a Dissolution of Partnership, an adjustment of their Accounts becomes necessary; they therefore solicit all such as are indebted to them by Note or Account, to make immediate payment, as their business will shortly be closed.

NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

Newport, July 8, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE No. 90, Thames-street, 3 doors south of Market-square, by wholesale and retail, Cordage from 4 1-2 inch, to 6 thread ratling, bolt-rope, worming, spun yarn, marline, house line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, sewing and seine twine, small fishing lines, &c.—Also for sale, 10 or 12 cwt. of Swede's square and flat bar iron, cheap for cash.—*Also*, An Assortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimension made at short notice, and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store so near the shipping, where may be had at all times, an Assortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this town, they flatter themselves that they shall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, August 2, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE building in Bridge-street, with the Lot of Land thereto belonging, hitherto occupied as a Cabinet maker's shop; being calculated for a Dwelling-House, it has an excellent frame, and at a small expence could be finished.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House and Lot of Land thereto belonging, next eastward, at present occupied by Capt. *Cornelius Bennett*; very convenient for a small family.—*Also*, One divided fifth part of the House in Coddington street, next eastward of Mr. *Perry Weaver's*, consisting of two Chambers, a room in the garret, a part of the cellar, and an equal right in the yard, with a Garden Lot set off. *Also*, A variety of Cabinet maker's Tools, and some excellent Mahogany.—Apply to

SOLOMON TOWNSEND, JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, July 4, 1809.

THE Subscribers hereby give notice to the creditors of the estate of *Sylvester Robinson*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that they are appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown, to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to said estate, and that six months from the date hereof are allowed for that purpose, and that we will attend the last Saturdays in each month, at the dwelling-house of Mrs. Sarah Robinson, in South-Kingstown, for that purpose.

WILLIAM C. CLARKE, JAMES HELME, jun. } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SARAH ROBINSON, *Adm'x.*

South-Kingstown, August 14, 1809.

William Engs & Son,

No. 170, *THAMES STREET.*

HAVE lately received and keep constantly for Sale, a very extensive variety of IRONMONGERY & HARDWARE GOODS Also, many articles in the Ship Chandlery line, a large Assortment of Nails of the best qualities; Steel of various kinds; sheet Lead; sheet Iron; seine Twine; brass Kettles, &c. &c.

Newport, June 16, 1809.

Christopher Fowler,

HAS removed his Store and Counting-House to WOOD'S Wharf, where he has constantly for Sale Fresh Flour of the first quality, for family use, by wholesale or single barrel

Newport, July 27, 1809.

New Goods,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Just received from Boston and now selling at the most reduced prices, at No. 88 *Thames-Street, by*

James Mumford,

SUPERFINE, fine and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, of various colours; cotton Cassimeres; Washington stripes; Ginghams of a superior quality and of various figures and colours; patent British Nankeen warranted to withstand soap, air or vitriolic acid, in washing; Britannia's; blue Nankeens; Linens; Ribbons; Ladies and Gentlemen's silk hose and gloves; silk and cotton shawls; black and white cambrick; lustrings; hair cord muslins; mul mul dotted muslins; cotton hose for Gentlemen and Ladies; shirting cotton; cotton laces; silk and cotton pocket handkerchiefs; tapes; threads; bobbin; russels; durants; calimancoes; American manufactured cotton stripe; cambrick dimities; vesting of a superior quality and figures; spider net muslins; superfine and common furniture prints; tortoise and horn combs; with many other articles too numerous to be inserted in an Advertisement.—All which will be sold low for Cash.

Newport May 26, 1809.

New Grainary & Grocery Store,

No. 11, *LONG-WHARF.*

WILL be kept constantly for Sale CORN and MEAL, wholesale and retail.—*Also*, Flour, Salt, Molasses, Gin, Rum, Brandy, Sugars of various kinds, Coffee, and Teas of different qualities.

Also for Sale, Rice, Pimento, Ginger, Soap, Candles, and a quantity of Butter, by the firkin.

The above Goods will be sold wholesale and retail, for cash or approved credit.

Wanted to purchase, a Quantity of CORN and RYE, for which Cash will be given.

Just received and for sale as above,

SIXTEEN Hundred bushels Exuma SALT of a very superior quality, suitable for dairies or family use, as cheap as can be bought in this state.—*Also for Sale*, Snuff, Tobacco, New-York Soap, English Starch, and 10 Hogsheads of 3d proof Antigua Rum, and 1 Hogshead of 4th proof Jamaica Rum, of an excellent flavour, and 3 pipes of Gin.—*Also*, 20 Pipes of 4th proof Spanish Brandy; 20 quarter-casks Sherry Wine; 20 boxes excellent Raisins; 20 boxes Chocolate; and a quantity of well seasoned merchantable Boards. *Also for Sale*. 250 Meal Bags.

MICHAEL FREEBORN,
Agent for the Progressive Company.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the public, that they have entered into Partnership, and taken the well-known Stables belonging to Mr. THOMAS TOWNSEND, situated in Green-street, where Horses and Carriages for every purpose will be furnished at short notice; particularly Coachees provided with careful and experienced drivers, for parties of pleasure or travellers, and saddle Horses either for Ladies or Gentlemen; they will also furnish dispatch messengers for any direction. Their stables being well calculated for the business, Horses will be taken in to keep at reasonable rates for long or short periods; and as they are determined to attend well to every part of their business, they hope to merit the favours of the public.

JOHN G. EASTON,
WM. E. DRUMMOND.

THE Subscriber from long and intimate knowledge of WM. E. DRUMMOND, and confidence in his Partner, recommends them as worthy the encouragement of the public,

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 7, 1809.

Insurance against Fire.

TO FARMERS, COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, STORE-KEEPERS AND OTHERS &c. &c.

THE LONDON PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Insure Property from Loss or Damage by Fire (Lightning included) by the Year and for shorter and longer periods. This Company first introduced Fire Insurance into practice in America, and the utility of the Institution may in some degree be estimated by the Losses paid to Sufferers by Fire, which in a comparatively short space of time, have considerably exceeded *Seven Millions of Dollars.*

The Company insure Houses, Stores, and Manufactories in general; Household Furniture, Merchandise, Stock in Trade, Produce, and live and dead Stock on Farms; Also Vessels, and water craft of all kinds, with or without cargo.

The Premiums vary according to the circumstances of the Property, are in all cases proportioned to the real risk, and as low and moderate as possible. Sufferers by Fire will always experience a prompt, and honorable adjustment of the Losses.

For any information required, apply to LOPEZ & DEXTER, Agents.

Newport Dec. 23, 1809.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

ONE of the Shops No. 6, in Market-square, with the cellar under it, and a Chamber above the Shop.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

THE Subscribers, at their Store Handy's Wharf, offer for sale on good terms, Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1¼ to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch square; Stoves, Cambooses and Anchors of various sizes, Linseed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours; Sheathing Paper; Spikes and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

FRESH FLOUR.

EARL & ALLSTON,

Inform their Friends and Customers,

THAT they have been at considerable pains to find a source from whence Flour, suitable for families use, could be obtained, and having made arrangements to that effect, now offer (for cash only,) Flour in barrels and half barrels, that may be relied on as genuine. A constant supply will be kept at their Store on Handy's Wharf.

Newport, June 2. 1809.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE.

SEVENTY Hogsheads screwed Fish in prime order for shipping; 1000 bushels of Southern Corn; 120 barrels fresh Flour, Jamaica Rum; Pilot Bread; Bar Iron; Tar Turpentine: Rosin: Grindstones: Ash Oars: Anchors: Russia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

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Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf, next North of the Ferry-Wharf.

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